Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 181 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nuwara-Eliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank,
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000

One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.

Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m.

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
59, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	13,80,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelam City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.
Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one atonce. Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 8,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY, Telephone No. 511.

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word one anna.*

Advertisements are not received after 6, p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1896. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—Improved Model No. 3, has all the Improvements known to the modern typewriter, including Visibility, Back-spacer, Tabulator, two-color Ribbon and some Special Features. Few left now. Write or call early to save disappointment. Rs. 180 with Improved Travelling Case. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36, (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nation Portable, Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case, Rs. 180. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver Reliable second-hand Typewriters any make. All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

STUDENTS OF FINE ARTS, The latest scientific training of Italian Academies brought nearer home. Don't lose the golden opportunity. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL, the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, 21, Kalbadevi Road. 528

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS Every Morning B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS, English, Mathematics. CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay 4. Girls admitted. Sound coaching. 996

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing. Guarantees sound, practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 434, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 310

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Prinepal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low (Rs. 20 for the full course for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, either for SALE or PURCHASE at advantage, kindly address THE HIND ENGINEERING CO., 306/8, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 1016

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A DOCTOR, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S. Indian University as a Sanitary and Port Health Officer, for Bahrein, Persian Gulf. One having some experience of Municipal Work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 300 with private practice according to qualifications with quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 975

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Able TYPIST, state pay desired. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box 390, Bombay. 1013

WATER DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY—WANTED—A TELEPHONE ATTENDANT on Rs. 30-2-40 plus Rs. 10 War Allowance 1019

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Apply Box No. 635, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 995

WANTED—A GRADUATE SUPERINTENDENT for a School, an experienced Hindoo preferred. Apply to Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1020

WANTED—Two GRADUATES for the Gandevi High School, one strong in History and the other in Science, S. L. Persian or Sanskrit. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply HEADMASTER. 1027

WANTED—Expert HINDOO TAXI DRIVERS sharp, knowing English, and mechanics with testimonials. Apply Box No. 621, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 949

WANTED—A qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Vadia State. Pay Rs. 35—60. Retired man preferred. Apply C. M. O. JETPUR (Kathiawar). 929

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Science salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80. Also wanted provisionally a GRADUATE (honours) knowing Sanskrit. Salary Rs. 70. Service pensionable, D. K. GUPTE, Head Master, High School, Nandod, Rajpipla State. 903

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of our Ginning Factory having Marshall's compound trip gear engine. One specially experienced in repair work need only apply. Pay according to qualifications. PYARE LAL, Manager, Cotton Ginning Co., Ld., Khanna Distt., Ludhiana. 943

WANTED.

WANTED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed Space in good working order. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 925

LOWEST TENDERS are invited for the supplies of Cocoanut and Cooking Oils. Apply sharp to No. 4, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1015

WANTED—Permanent AGENTS to sell Tobacco (leaves) at Aden and Alexandria on commission. Apply with references stating terms to THE INDIAN TOBACCO EXPORT SYNDICATE, Amritsar. 973

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 2,000 on personal security of 2 gentlemen from respectable family and ten years old Life Insurance, Policy of Rs. 3,000. Interest 1 per cent. per month. Apply Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 977

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, who can invest Rs. two lakhs or over with a State. Security sound, good chance. For particulars write to Box No. 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1011

WANTED—A medium size BUNGALOW on Warden, Nepean Sea, Pedder or Ridge Roads or Marine Lines, latest in the end of August, on a long or short lease. Apply sharp Box No. 640, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", or Telephone No. 2096. (Brokers may apply). 1012

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One ELECTRIC MOTOR, complete 260 H. P. Price Rs. 60,000. Apply Box No. 633, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 988

FOR SALE—(LADIS) MACHINE POLISHED, Tandur and Navandgi (white); Madras (black) of sizes. Apply to MANAGER Marble Factory Company, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 964

FOR SALE—One BOWL CALENDER MACHINE complete. Apply DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY CHOONIA, Kamatipura, No. 66, Bombay, 8. 939B

FOR SALE—A COTTON BALING PRESS, complete, worked six months. Almost new machinery. Apply Box No. 593, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 847

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9lbs. net for Rs. 4 by V. P. parcel post, all charges included, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 629

FOR SALE—Two Babcock and Willcox Boiler, n. h. p 24, 160 lbs. Bombay delivery. Apply DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY CHOONIA, Kamatipura, No. 66, Bombay, 8 939A

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE BOILER 30' by 7½', 165 lbs. pressure in good working order; maker Thomas Baley of Manchester. For prices and particulars apply Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 958

FOR SALE—Ten horse power portable ENGINE with boiler by Marshall, One Ton Ice Machine, West's Patent, Ether Process, incomplete. Apply Box No. 626, Bombay Chronicle." 962

FOR SALE—Two DYNAMOS, one Dynamo Combine Steam Engine 110 volt., 250 Amps, 500 Rvcs, one Dynamo 110 volt., 200 Amps. 450 Rvcs. Apply DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY CHOONIA, Kamatipura, No. 66, Bombay 8. 939C

FOR SALE—GRINDING MILLS 18in. 2 P. P., 1 Marshall, 1 Sardar, one 14in. Marshalls and Lister, 9 Rudsack Single and Double New Ploughs, 1 Punching and Cutting Machine small, one Oil Engine "Victoria" 7½ H.P. complete, one Oil Engine R. Proctor 25 H.P., 2 Centrifugal Pumps 6in., two Oil Cleaning Machines, one Self-Starter Pressure 200 lbs. with Fittings all in sound and working condition. Apply D. ROYHARIYA and Co., opposite Round Temple, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 955

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines, Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.
Please apply to:
HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
35, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
747 MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LICENSE, 1918.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the President of the Bandra Municipality has submitted to Government in the Public Works Department an application for a license for the supply of energy under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, in pursuance of the resolution No. 1, dated 1st July, 1918, under this Office No. 1379, dated 27th July, 1918, an advance copy of which was submitted to Government through the proper channel under this Office No. 1178, dated 6th July, 1918. The draft license is printed as accompaniment to this notice.

2. Copies of the map, accompanying the draft license, have been deposited with the President, District Local Board, Thana, and Chairman, Notified Area Committee, Santa Cruz, for public inspection. A sufficient number of copies of the draft license have also been furnished to these officers with a view to supply them to all persons applying for the same at a price of annas twelve per copy. Copies of the draft license will be available in the Municipal Office, Bandra.

3. Every Local authority, company or person, desirous of making any representation with reference to the application to the Local Government may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. Department within three months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement.

RAJARAM TUKARAM,
President.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 27th July, 1918.

DRAFT.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1918.

LICENSE for the supply of energy granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

License is hereby granted to the Municipality of Bandra constituted under the provisions of Bombay Act III of 1901 carrying on business as such Local Authority at their Office on Waterfield Road, Bandra, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions as specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as the Bandra Municipal District Electric License, 1918.

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several words, terms and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or by the Rules thereunder, meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings; provided, that in this license:—

(1) "The Act," shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910;
(2) The expression "the licensee" shall mean and include the said Municipality of Bandra or their "delegate" as defined in rule 2 (2) of the Bandra Municipal Rules, under section 46 of Bombay Act III of 1901; and their or his permitted assigns and
(3) The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, and by the applicants under the name and style of the President of the said Municipality of Bandra for the time being.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

3. The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license is the whole of the area described in the first annexure, the limits of which are more particularly delineated in the deposited map. It is the Municipal District of Bandra for the time being constituted under the provisions of section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1901.

PURPOSE OF SUPPLY.

4. Subject to the provisions of this license and the Act and to the rules thereunder the licensee shall be entitled during the continuance of this license to supply energy for all purposes except in bulk within the area of supply.

EXEMPTION FROM THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT.

5. In pursuance of section 3 sub-section clause (f) of the Act it is hereby expressly declared that clauses I, II and IX of the Schedule to the Act, and the provisions of the remaining clauses so far as they relate to the issue of requisitions by the Local Authority to the licensee shall be exempted from incorporation in this license.

COMPULSORY AREA.

(1) The licensee shall within a period of three years after the commencement of the license execute works to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of supply of electric energy throughout such streets or parts of streets shown as coloured brown on the deposited map as are mentioned in the second annexure.

Provided that if the licensee apply for a Government or non-Government Loan under the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, framed under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914) the said period of three years shall commence from the date on which the capital is borrowed from Government or in open Market.

(2) If the licensee fail to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (1) of this clause the license may be revoked.

BREAKING UP OF RAILWAY.

7. The licensee is hereby specially authorized within the area of supply to open and break up the soil and pavement of the Railway mentioned in the third annexure to the license.

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

8. The prices to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the fourth annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with clause X of the Schedule to the Act such maxima as the Government of Bombay shall fix on approving the method.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

9. At any time after the commencement of this license the licensee may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given assign this license and transfer the whole of this undertaking in respect of which this license is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee) either to (1) a company formed or to be formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India relating to companies having authority to take over this license and the said undertaking or (2) to any neighbouring Local Authority, as the case may be, and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the licensee under this license and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LICENSE, 1918.

(Continued.)

assignment and transfer, the rights, powers, and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the licensees shall be assigned and transferred to, and shall be exercised by, and shall attach to, such company formed or to be formed as aforesaid or to such local authority.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OF SUPPLY

The whole of Municipal district of Bandra for the time being constituted under section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1901. The limits as they stand now are delineated on the deposited map by means of a red boundary line.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

COMPULSORY AREA.

Streets or parts of streets referred to in clause 6 (1) within the limits of the Bandra Municipality.

Bazar Road.
Hill Road.—From Railway station to Chimbai Road.
Waterfield Road.
Turner Road.
Bandra Hill Road.—From Chimbai Road to Kane Road.
Byramji Jijibhai Road.
Palli Road.—From Hill Road to Palli Malla Road.
Palli Malla Road.—From Palli Road to Palli Hill Road.
Palli Hill Road.—From Palli Malla Road to the last existing Municipal lamp.

Dated.....

Signed.....

THIRD ANNEXURE.

Railway, the soil and pavement of which may be broken up by the licensee.

1. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

FOURTH ANNEXURE.

MAXIMA CHARGES.

CLAUSE 1.

The term "unit" as used in this annexure shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a burrent of one thousand ampheres flowing under an electro-motive force of one volt during an hour.

CLAUSE 2.

When the actual quantity of energy used is measured by a meter the licensee shall be entitled to charge any consumer at the following rates:—

For any quantity not exceeding 12 units per calendar month Rs. 3 only. For any quantity exceeding twelve units per calendar month,
(a) for general supply purposes for lights, fans, heaters, &c., annas 6 per unit.
(b) for public street lighting annas 6 per unit.
(c) for power and purposes other than those specified in (a) at the rate of annas 8 per unit.

CLAUSE 3.

When no energy has been supplied to a consumer during any one calendar month the licensee shall be entitled to charge such consumer a sum not exceeding Rs. 3 in respect of that month.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Signed by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

991

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 75 EACH, AT PAR, AND 26,250 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF RS. 30 EACH, AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 370 PER SHARE.

NOTICE OF FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 25th day of July, 1918, a call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary Shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the New Deferred Shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of the par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 15th November, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 10th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Registered Office:
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 27th July, 1918. 1017

FOR SALE.

THE Gwalior State Workshops have for disposal a large quantity of best Mahogany and Oak wood in logs and planks. Persons desirous of purchasing the same should apply to the Manager.

E. B. FAGNIS, I. A. S. 913

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1918.

The season will consist of 15 days' racing, commencing on 3rd August, 1918.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each GENTLEMAN ..... Rs. 50.
Each LADY ..... Rs. 15.

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, or at the Gates.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Single Ticket	5	0
Lady	2	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Single Ticket	2	0
Soldiers in Uniform	1	0
Lady	1	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

Rail fare with admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure:—First Class Rs. 17-0; Second class Rs. 12-0.

Rail fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure:—First Class Rs. 15-0; Second Class Rs. 10-0.

Rail fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure:—First Class Rs. 15-8; Second Class. Rs. 10-8.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary,
758 Western India Turf Club.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the eighth day of August, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

3. That Article 30 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by striking out from the second line thereof the word "ten" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "fourteen."
4. That Article 71 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by striking out from the fifth line thereof the word "Thirty" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "Fifty."

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Secondary Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
998 Agents.

S. S. "CITY OF ORAN"

ARRIVED ON THE 29TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for Customs Examination or otherwise and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 1023

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Wilson's Patent, complete for	70,000
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft. complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	30,000
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H. P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser complete for...	4,000

Please apply sharp to avoid disappointment.

GIRDHAR LAL,
680 Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.

NOTICE.

THE contract for Aval bark of the Idar State for the year 1918-19 will be given away by auction at Himatnagar on 1st August, 1918, at 9 o'clock a.m. Intending contractors should apply in person to the Revenue Officer of the State on that date. The terms can be ascertained at the time of auction.

By Order, MEHKMA KHAS, Idar State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI KAWASJI KAVARANA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, situate at Lonavla to our clients. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lonavla, Taluka Mawal in the Registration Sub-district of Mawal, in the District of Poona, being part of Survey Nos. 84 and 86, Revision Survey Nos. 115, 115A and 118A, containing by admeasurement one acre and four gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by other property of the Vendor, on or towards the South by the Sakarpathar Road, on or towards the East by the Road leading to the Hamilton Hotel and on or towards the West by a road.

Doted this 30th day of July, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
1024 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KANJEE JIVRAJ, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor and money-lender ..... Deceased.

Bai JAMCOOVERBAI, widow of Kanjee Jivraj, the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vad Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 26th day of July, 1918.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1028

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of SHAH DAYA TRIKAMJI, of Bhainder Bania Hindu, Merchant, a widower ..... Deceased.

(1) GOVINDJI TRIKAMJI, of Bhainder, in Thana, Bania Hindu, Inhabitant (2) DHARSEY JESING, of Bombay, Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, two of the Executors named in the said Will according to the tenor thereof ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of July in he year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 17th. day of July, 1918.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
1016 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai GULALBAI, widow of Ruttonsi Karamsi Sodha, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

KALLIANDAS MORLIDHAR SODHA, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration, on behalf of Damodar, minor son of the deceased ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of July, 1918.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
1021 Petitioner's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOOSUB HAJI ALLARAKHIA has contracted to sell absolutely to our client ESSOOFALLY MOOSAJI, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, (if any), will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house or hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Temkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1257, New Nos. 8422 and A/8422, Old Survey No. 2343 and New Survey Nos. 1/3798 and 2/3798 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 171 and Street Nos. 156 158, 160 and 162 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Temkar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Syed Ibrahim, on or towards the North by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Petit and on or towards the South by the property of Essa Haji Mohomed and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1918.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1022

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client NAGINBHAI KHUBCHAND has contracted to purchase from HAJI ABOO HAJI SUMAR PATEL, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 3rd Agiary Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 733, Street No. 19 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1382 and containing by admeasurement One hundred and twenty decimal point twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Vithaldas Chaturbhuj and Laloo bai Girdhar, on the West by the said 3rd Agiary Lane, on the North by the property of Adamally Kikabhoy Rangwalla and on the South by the property of Goolamally Abdulally.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1918.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1029

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHHORDAS MADHOWDAS has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust, possession or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,511.24 square yards or thereabouts, little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 307, New No. D/2078, Old Survey No. 572 and New Survey No. 7/7879, with the messuage or dwelling house or bungalow and stable and the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D. Ward No. 1229 and Street Nos. 28 to 30, all which premises are situate at Girgaum, Portuguese Church Street, at present known as Charni Road and adjoining the St. Theresa's Chapel in Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Portuguese Church Street, at present known as Charni Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Nanabhoy Bhawanishanker and brothers, on or towards the North by the property of Baboorao Ramkrishna Soman and Narayenrao Ramkrishna Soman and on or towards the South by the said St. Theresa's Chapel and School Buildings and grounds and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1918.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

1018

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 5 BALES WHITE TANJIB AND 5 BALES WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, J. A. Joseph, Share Broker and General Merchant:—

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjib No. 360.

5 bales each 150 pieces Sassoon White Nainsooks No. 1400.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF A "LANDAULETTE" MOTOR CAR BY CHENARD VOLAKER.

Under instructions from Professor Tribhowandas Kulliandas Gajjar and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort.

One 15/20 H.-P. Landaulette shaped Motor Car by Chenard Volaker, 4/5 seater, No. 939, without tubes or tyres.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

This valuable property is situated at the junction of three public roads and has 24 shops on the ground floor and fetches Rs. 650 per month under new Rent Act.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (ACCRUING GOOD INTEREST) OPPOSITE THE TODDY AND FUEL WOOD SHOPS AT THE JUNCTION OF THREE PUBLIC ROADS, NAMELY, SECOND KAMATIPURA STREET, BAPTY ROAD AND KAMATIPURA BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matuthai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for Messrs. Tyab Haji Varim and Hassum Haji Varim, the owners of the property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground, now formed into one piece, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Kamatipura and Bapty Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 858 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3139, 3339, 3341, 3058, 3212, 3342, 132 and 133, New Nos. A/10026, 9980, 10151, 16139, 16139, Old Survey No. 4484, 2914, 2916, 4429, 2204, 2917, A-4439, A-4484 and New Survey Nos. 4/5727, 5729, 5728, 2-5729 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 745, 746 and Street Nos. 47 to 51 and 53, 55, Bapty Road, and "E" Ward Nos. 1154, 1155 and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 Second Kamatipura Street and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Tarmahomed Haji Salemahomed, on the West by Kamatipura Bazar Road, on the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on the South by Bapty Road.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matuthai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 CASES WOODEN REELS (EMPTY).

Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—

62 cases Wooden Reels (empty).

AUCTION SALE OF 1 MOTOR CYCLE SIDE CAR.

Under instructions from the B. I. S. N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following:—

1 Motor Cycle (Canoelet) Side Car Mead and Deakin.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWL) AT ARTHUR ROAD, NEAR THE CHINCHPOGLI RAILWAY STATION OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RAILWAY LINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Atorneys for the Surviving Transferee, under the Deed of Transfer, dated 14th July, 1917, of the 3rd mortgage, dated 18th July, 1916, and made between the Mortgagor Tayebally Hussonally of the one part and Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor Tayebally Hussonally and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of 3rd Mortgage of the 18th day of July, 1916, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, subject to the 1st Mortgage, for Rs. 17,000 dated 11th May, 1905 and made between Moharumbai, widow of Hussonally Abdoolally and guardian of Tayebally Hussonally of the one part and Jafferbhai Rhemtoolla and Sir Ebrahim Rhemtoola of the other, and transfer of Mortgage of the said 1st Mortgage for Rs. 30,461-5-9 and further charge for Rs. 5,038-10-3 dated 23rd September 1915, and made between R. D. Sethna, Receiver in High Court Suit No. 551 of 1911 and Guardian of the property of Minor Tayebally Hussonally of the 1st part the said Sir Ebrahim Rhemtoola of the 2nd part, Mahadeo Anandjee of the 3rd part and Teherally Mahomedally Kajiji of the 4th part and also subject to the 2nd Mortgage for Rs. 2,000 dated 3rd May, 1916, and made between the said Tayebally Hussonally of the one part and Abbas S. Tyabjee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,212 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 90,735, 738, 742, New No. 11999 and New Survey No. 1/3433 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 1354, 7355 (1) and 7355 (2) and Street Nos. 255, 257 and 1 and all of which premises are situate at and on the south side of Arthur Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the West and North by the said Arther Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kanji Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Surviving Transferee at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 English built rubber-tyred two wheeled degcart, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 Bay arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of hirda, bags of rice, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of oorid, bags of turmeric, bags of castor seed, bags of husks, bags of tamarind, bags of poppy seed, bundles of cloth, bundles of bagging, bundles of iron bars, bales of cotton, empty wooden cask, tins of tallow, tins of oil, bundles of firewood, bundles of jogri, bags of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES WHITE NEINSOOKS.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd August at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Haji Sekh Mahomed Sustri near the shop of Seth Jinanlal Manilal at Champa gully Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazarani Sons.

Ex. S. S. "City of Agra."

H. P. 1289, D. S. & Co.—2640/9, 2615/29 equal 25 Bales each 150 Pieces White Neinsooks No. 999 50 inches and 20 yards.

Ex S. S. "City of Adelaide."

11—2610/14 equal to 5 Bales each 150 Pieces White Neinsooks No. 999, 50 inches and 20 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES GAGRAPAT GRAHAM.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd August, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nagindas Vijbhukhandas at his shop at Dadergully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Jethabhai Kallianji.

10 bales each 80 pieces Gagrapat Graham 34 inches and 32 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 4 TONS LITHARGE FLAKE

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st July 1918, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. J. Moni and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Popatlal P. Kandolia and Co.

4 tons Litharge Flake, packed in iron drums of 100 lbs. each

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

LAST THREE EPISODES OF

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

13th Episode "Over the Falls"
14th " "The Tower of Death"
15th " "The Seventh Pearl"

THE COURSE OF AULINE
Pathe-Colour Scenic

PATHE GAZETTE

LOOK OUT FOR
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
The greatest serial yet featuring
Doris Kenyon and Sheldon Lewis.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5, p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
Popular Prices.

NEW ENTERPRISE OF THE

NEW ALAHMBRA CINEMA

MANAGEMENT

AMERICAN CINEMA !
AMERICAN CINEMA !
AMERICAN CINEMA !

"MACISTE ALPINO"
10,000 Feet Long.
The Modern Hercules of the World
The New Proprietors have introduced Radical changes on the most Improved Style.

OUR PROGRAMME
Commences from Friday 26th July
When the World-renwned Film
Maciste Alpino will be Screened—10,000 ft. long.
Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee at 5-15
and
Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)

From Saturday 3rd August
GRAND SERIAL—**"GREY GHOST"**

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

FIRST OF THE MUTUAL-CHAPLIN COMEDIES

Charlie Chaplin
AS
"THE COUNT"

"The Count" featuring **Chaplin** whose income with this Company is now £4,000 a week.

FIRST TIME ON THE EMPIRE SCREEN.

MARY MILES MINTER.

THE LATEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL GIRL STAR IN A CHARMING COMEDY DRAMA
"ENVIRONMENT"
KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR MORE OF THIS CHARMING ACTRESS'S FILM.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE AMAZING PATRIOTIC SERIAL

The Red Ace
WITH
MARIE WALCAMP

Dropped From The Clouds.—a comedy drama in two parts narrating the adventures of Cowboys in a Turkish harem.
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE—Very Amusing and Instructive.

"THUS FAR—AND NO FURTHER!"

THAT is what the lonesome helpless girl Margaret Warner (Miss Ruth Roland) wants to impress on every young person cast, relentlessly by Fate into the quagmires of this Wide, Wide World.

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
(30,000 feet)

the Supreme Serial, by **PATHE FRERES** is almost spiritual and poetic in the great Life lesson it conveys to the Young and Old alike!

CROWDS ARE TROOPING EVERY DAY AT

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

and every reel is punctuated by spontaneous and continuous applause.

This Serial is supplied by Mr. M. C. PATEL, (Kalbadevi) Sub-agent to Pathe Freres.

Every Evening:—5-30; 7-0; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.).

"Love is like life, it has no country for birth, no place for death, and it passes away you know not when....."

SEE

How Mario Valeri, the artist, forsook his home, his family and his daily source of inspiration for LOVE, in the intensely emotional drama

SHOWING TO-NIGHT AT

THE NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

THE TORMENT A TALE OF TWO POETIC SOULS

A story that touches the deepest currents of human feeling. Splendid photography. Magnificent views of **ROME, NAPLES, FLORENCE, PISA,** etc. Few pictures have gone deeper into the depths of human feeling than this.

Also showing—

PICTORIAL NEWS
War Office Official.

NEVER AGAIN
Comedy Drama in Two Parts.

JERRY AT THE BAL MASQUE—(Screaming Comic.)

3 Shows Nightly: at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

ELDORADO
CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.

To-night

GAUMONT GRAPHIC.

Chapter Ten of the Stirring Photonovel

A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS
featuring
HELEN HOLMES
"The Gold Rush."

EPISODES 11 & 12 OF THE THRILLING DETECTIVE SERIAL

THE MYSTERIOUS BLACK CASE

"Desert Vengeance." "Neath Iron Wheels"

THE TROUBLESOME SECRETARIES
Ripping Comic.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

THE SERIAL SUPERB!
Inspirating,—Invigorating,—Interesting!

"The Secret Kingdom"
(45,000 FEET)

Packed with the spirit of Adventure, set in an atmosphere of Refinement and Romance, the serial leads you deeper and deeper into the plot of a Story of continued interest, strength, beauty and thrills.

First 6 Parts—6,000 Feet—this week.

Roll up at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
as soon as you can.

UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE AND A COMIC IN THE PROGRAMME.

3 Shows Daily:
7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTE.—A Ten-Rupee Post Office Cash Certificate will be given as a Prize, every day this week up to Friday in the 7 p.m. (S.T.) Show. Prize open to all classes.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 6-30
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents
MISS EILEEN GRACE
The pleasing Soubrette in a repertoire of
LATEST SONGS and SPECIALITY DANCES
MISS NORAH MOORE
In new and popular Numbers
C. MORRIS
Comedian and Dancer.
Our 3-Part Col. Drama.
HANDS FROM THE SHADOW
A Topical Film.
Lupin Comedy and Dancing extraordinary.

THURSDAY AUGUST 1st
PAPA HULIN.
In 3 Acts.

At 6-30 MONDAY AUGUST 5th At 6-30
WAR LOAN PRIZE SHOW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre
HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The modern farce
"YE GODS"
From the Strand Theatre, London. Telling what happened to the love affairs of the man who derided ancient household gods.

TO-MORROW & FRIDAY AT 9-30
For the first time in Bombay
"THE PRINCE AND THE BEGGAR MAID"
The great melodrama from the Lyceum Theatre, London.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5
For the first time in Bombay
"OUT THERE"
SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"OUT THERE"
by the author of
"PEG O' MY HEART"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

POPULAR PICTURES
TO-NIGHT, AT 6-30
New programme headed by
LITTLE EM. GORMAN
"The Great Child in Pictures"
in the tense 4-reel drama:
"LITTLE MISS NOBODY"
Into the few years of Little Miss Nobody's life more tragedy, humour and pathos are compressed than usually occur in the whole career of an average person.
ALSO COMIC & GAZETTE
and the best Theatre Orchestra in the East
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
Frawley Comedy Co.

To-Night Wednesday, 31st at 9-30.
The bright and breezy sparkling comedy
"The Boomerang"
Thursday, 1st and Friday, 2nd Aug. at 9-30
The Great Play of the Canadian North-West
"TIGER ROSE"

Saturday 3rd August at 9-30 p m.
For the first time in Bombay.
The Latest London American Success
"FAIR & WARMER"
A New Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts

Saturday 3rd at 5-30 Matinee
The bright and breezy sparkling comedy
THE BOOMERANG
NOTE:—Sunday August 4th being the 4th anniversary of the War and a Day of Prayer there will be no Theatrical Performance on that date. The Matinee will be given on Saturday 3rd instead.

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES Daily at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT.

MOST ASTOUNDING EVENTS

Thrilling and Enthralling Scenes

Plot developing in

THE SECOND INSTALMENT OF

"THE BROKEN COIN"

from Saturday. 27th July.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW ALAHMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No. 2417.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents — P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan,

42, Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars— Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,

JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,

113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Modern British pattern Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.

Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

Canvass of all classes

High class Packings

Steam-proof Rubber Sheets

Oars, Paints, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, July 27th.

	Bales:
Total In Sight	11,840,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	322,000
East Indian " "	102,000
American " "	2,027,000
Other " "	71,000
Total Sales	7,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	53,000
" " Forwarded	2,400
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	2,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	59,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	69,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	24.85
" " Jan.	24.25
" " Mar.	24.22
Spot Cotton at New York	29.55
" Orleans	28.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	23.75
" Jan.	23.43
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	56⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	57⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 27th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£100
5 % New.	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 27th.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat Value	79/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Under control.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Value.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	13/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	15/9

Tone:—Weak. No demand freely offered.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Buyers	2/1½

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 30.

The nominal rate this morning for Fine Broach September was Rs. 862. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 864 and declined to Rs. 858 when profit taking set in and the rate dropped to Rs. 842, recovering however temporarily to Rs. 850 and then falling to Rs. 840. For some time the price was steady at Rs. 840 to Rs. 842. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 827 and after fluctuatinos closed as under.

Ready cotton is steady with a fair demand by mills for high class and stapled lots.

A storm from the Bay of Bengal has given rain in the Berars, Central Provinces and Hyderabad districts, and further rain is likely to-day which may extend westward of these places.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	—	September	Rs. 834
Good Sawginned Dharwar	—	Aug.-Sept.	" 805
" M. G. Coompta	—	"	" 820
" " Westerns	—	"	" 810

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 30TH JULY 1918:

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		650	615	575	Ready
Sawginned Dharwar				795	"
M.G. Westerns				805	"
M.G. Coompta				835	"
M.G. Bagalkot				810	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			812		"
M.G. Anjar			827		"
M.G. Mundra			840		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			795		"
Lakar Ginned			795		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				835	"
M.G. Broach		807	795	785	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 29th July 1918.

Cotton	10,772 bales.
Wheat	11,410 cwts.
Linseed	8,642 "
Rape, &c.	3,232 "
Gingelyseed	98 "
Poppyseed	1,233 "
Secondauts	414 "
Cleaned seed	19,337 "
Rice	9,068 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Gotticaseed	12 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Grass	3,025 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,342 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 30th, 1918:—6-0 p.m.

	Basar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-77	0 0 0	8 4 0
" " Cawnpore 78-80	0 0 0	8 4 0
" Karachi Bengio	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 13 0	0 0 0
" Cawnpore	7 12 0	0 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	8 0 0	0 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 13 0	9 4 0
" Thin	8 9 0	8 10 0
Jowlseed, White 85-15	8 0 0	— —
" Gulzar 70-30	— —	— —
" Gulzar 50-50	— —	— —
" Black	— —	— —
Poppyseed, White	11 4 0	— —
Broundaut	50 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	5 8 0	— —
Barley	37 8 0	— —
Gauncreed	0 0 0	14 8 0

Forward:

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed Sept.	9 8 3
Linseed May	10 6 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 10 0
Wheat April-May	8 2 6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July 30th, 1918.

Rate per lb Rs. a. p

Davids No. 10	1—3—1
Bhagorji No. 18	1—3—1
Simplex No. 10	1—3—0
Reward No. 10	1—2—14
Light Horses No. 8½	1—0—12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 30th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	— 1 5 15½
" Demand	— 1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	— 1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	202
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	221½
Shanghai	316½
Aegata	144
Singapore	155

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 30.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-4-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-10-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203¾.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share market was firm and a good amount of business was done both for August and September Settlement. The tone of the market continues to be good. The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Swadeshi 2,370, Swan 935, Standard 2,120, Simplex 1,080, Shapurji 162-8, Pearls 782-8, New Greats 460, M. Petit 462-8, Crescent 300, Coorla 1,000, Colaba 1,670, Kohinoor 1,700, Kastoorchand 1,560, Ind. Malwa 380, Ind. Bleaching 202-8, Finlay 725, Fazulbhoy 965, David 637-8, Currimbhoy 465-8, Crescent 300, Coorla 1,000, Colaba 1,670, Century 555, Cen. India 2,840, Bom. United 1,220, By. Dyeing 1,660, Advance 1,530, Tata Mill 870, Vishnu 880, Bundi 23, Katni Defd 1,310, Tata Old D. 1,155, Bombay Tramway 390, By. Steam 415 and Tata Hydro 1,245.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:

Swadeshi 2,370, Swan 932-8, Standard 2,125, Simplex 1,080, Shapurji 162-8, Pearls 782-8, New Greats 460, M. Petit 2,800, Madhowji 3,000, Luxmi Cotton 1,920, Kohinoor 1,700, Kastoorchand 1,560, Ind. Malwa 380, Ind. Bleaching 202-8, Finlay 725, Fazulbhoy 965, David 635, Currimbhoy 462-8, Crescent 300, Century 547-8, Cen. India 2,840, Bombay United 1,215, Bombay Dyeing 1,660, Advance 1,520, Tata O. 245, Tata Defd. 1,155, Tata New O. 90, Tata New D. 387-8, Katni Ord. 255, Katni Defd. 1,300, Bundi 22, Burma Trading 650, Bombay Telephone 195, Bombay Steam 412-8, Bombay Tramway 285 and Tata Hydro 1,245.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, June 13.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a trifling increase of £44,745, as compared with last week's return.

Information has come to hand from New York that gold to the value of $15,000,000 has been received from Canada, for account of the British Government.

The Transvaal gold output for May, 1918, amounted to £3,148,915 as compared with £3,310,618 in May, 1917, and £3,046,045 in April, 1918.

CURRENCY.

The following extract is taken from the issue of the "New York Chronicle", dated May 7th, 1918: "The U. S. Treasury on May 7th approved designs for, what it described as the nation's first war-time currency. Federal Reserve Bank notes of $1 and $2 denominations. They will be put in general circulation about July 4th. The war period is reflected in the reverse side of the $2 note on which is depicted one of the newest battleships. The face of the $2 note bears a portrait of Thomas Jefferson. The face of the $1 note will carry a portrait of George Washington, and the reverse side a design of the spread-eagle, clutching, in war-like attitude, the American flag. The bills are intended to replace silver certificates, about $30,000,000 of which have been withdrawn from circulation in the last two weeks, as the silver which secured them was melted into bullion under the new Silver Act."

SILVER.

No change has taken place in the price. The tone continues good, especially now that the Shanghai Exchange has risen to a point closely approximating that at which silver purchases for China might become profitable.

The scarcity of silver on the Continent is suggested by a report that current silver coin is being melted down in Holland in order to provide material for industrial purposes. In normal times, such an operation could not have been profitable in Holland unless the local quotation for silver had exceeded the parity of 60½d. per oz. std.

There is a reduction of 31 lakhs in the sliver holding of the Indian Treasury, (as given in the Indian Currency Returns that follow), but the amount of silver on the way from the United States is considerably less, and the total within India has increased by a couple of crores.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—10,792 May 22, 11,153 May 31, and 11,162 June 7.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)—1,311 May 22, 1,556 May 31, and 1,465 June 7.

Gold coin and bullion in India—1,945 May 22, 1,911 May 31, and 1,909 June 7.

Gold out of India—270 May 22, 270 May 31, and 270 June 7.

The stock in Shanghai on the 1st June consisted of about 29,500,000 ounces in sycee and 15,300,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,300,000 ounces in sycee and 15,900,000 dollars on the 25th May.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

June 7—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 8—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 10—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 11—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 12—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 13—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—48.875.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED MURDER.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL FAILS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

The King-Emperor v. Badharia Bawa and another.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order of acquittal passed by Mr. M. S. Advani, Sessions Judge of Broach.

The accused in this case were charged with murder under section 302, I. P. Code, with robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt under section 397, and with dishonestly receiving stolen property under section 411. They were found not guilty by the Sessions Judge and he directed that they be acquitted and set at liberty.

The facts are briefly these:—

One Mahiji, father of the deceased boy Karsan, asked his son, who was ten years old, to take the cattle to the cultivation which was about half a mile from his house and leave them and go back at noon to bring them to the house. The son left them in the cultivation and went back at noon to fetch them and did not come back; and that when Mahiji arrived in the evening he was informed that Karsan had not returned and that the cattle had come home unattended. Mahiji went to the cultivation in search of his son, but getting no clue he came back and collected some persons and then went back again to make the search. Not finding him the party came back and went again in the morning when after some search he found his son lying in the middle of the field unconscious. He noticed that there was an injury on the head and that the lobes of the ears had been torn and the ornaments removed. The boy was carried to the dispensary where he died the following morning. The police was informed and the accused were arrested after the 9th day of the murder.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The first accused in his statement did not admit that he struck Karsan. He merely stated that accused No. 2 brought two rings and one ear-ring and asked him to sell them, and after selling he gave the money to accused No. 2. He did not admit that he took part in the crime. In the Sessions Court accused No. 1 denied having made the statement. He added that he might have made when drunk. The second accused stated that the boy was decoyed in a cultivation by accused No. 1 and he struck the boy with the axe and removed the ornaments. They then came to the bazar where the ornaments were sold. Before the committing Magistrate accused No. 2 admitted having made the statement. In the Sessions Court he stated that he was made drunk by the Sub-Inspector and he did not know whether he had made the statement.

The Sessions Judge observed that at the best the evidence adduced merely raised a strong suspicion against the accused. It did not legally prove the charges against the accused. The Assessors had given the opinion that the charges were not proved against the accused. There was no direct evidence to prove the charge of murder. The identity of the ornaments were not established. The evidence was not reliable. The statements appeared to have been made according to the instructions of the police. He was of opinion that the statements were worthless.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

The main question in the High Court was whether the statement of accused No. 2 should be used against accused No. 1.

Mr. Thakore on behalf of the accused contended that the accused No. 2 exculpated himself and tried to show that he had no hand in the murder. The second accused did not substantially admit his guilt to the full extent or even to a substantial extent except in minor particulars. According to I. L. R. 6 Bom. 288, the statement should amount to a distinct confession of the offence charged. It was laid down in 11 Bom. L. R. 633 that in order that a confession might be admissible it must affect the person confessing and the other accused. There was nothing to connect the first accused with the murder except the confession of the second accused. But according to 15 Bom. L. R. 975, this confession was not admissible as evidence as against the first accused. The Allahabad High Court in 2 All. 444 and 2 All. 646 had come to the same conclusion. There was no independent evidence to show that the statement of the second accused was true. Under the circumstances of the case it would be most dangerous to convict the accused of a serious ofience like murder on the uncorroborated statement of a co-accused. Assuming the statement was admissible there was no sufficient evidence to bring home the charge of murder to the accused.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments dismissed the Government appeal and confirmed the order of the Sessions Judge acquitting the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Mehta appeared for the second accused.

The death is announced of Mr. Hakumatrai Desai the head of the wellknown Desai family of Gandevi. The deceased was ill for the last five years. His second son died four weeks ago at Deolali and the shock hastened his death. In honour of the deceased all schools were closed.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

(Continued from our yesterday's report.)

POONA, July 29.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dyna.
Mr. Pitt's Mintspear.
Mr. Pitt's Servlan.
Mr. N. Begmaldi's Bright Bird.
Mr. A. J. De Sousa's Claim. A.
Mr. A. Hope's Hunyadi.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Cherry and Black. (late black) 3 years (Cherry Colt.)
Mr. M. Goculdas's Symptoms.
Mr. Summer's Flotelle.
Mr. Summer's Landslip.
Mr. Guthrie's Fugie Lady.
Mr. T. M. Thadden's Balira.
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes.
Aga Coochick Shah's Tommy Atkins.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Adelaide.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Miss Rich.
Mr. Framroz Cowasjee's Nice Gun.
Mr. Down's Duet.
Miss. H. F. Petit's Taxi Girl.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Johnnie.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Fine Trout.

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Bennett's Final Shot.
Mr. Bennett's Amusement.
Mr. Downe's Rare Find.
Mr. Downe's Dingte Hurgan.
Mr. Y's All Joy.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Walter.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Ferry Boat.
Mr. Abdul Karim Daakayel's Record Time.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's Grey Stone.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Resident.
Mr. Lecnard's National.
Mr. Aga Mirza Ahmed's Wazir.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Last Chance.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's Kafoor.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's Arabistan.
Mr. Kasan Kadum's Abdul Razak.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's Bronze Metal.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makanji's Morning Mail.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's Delhi.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's Madras.
Mr. Garrick's Blue Garter.
Mr. Garrick's Rain Bow.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's Early Bird.
Mr. Amair's Minars Avenge.
Mr. Ali bin Takhib's Candle.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Rising Sun.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Rockingham.
Mr. Piet's Red Tape.
Mr. Salehs Moossa's Corldonial.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Heera.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Rockfaller.
Mr. Hemetn's Diamond King.
Mr. Hemetn's Otherwise.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Atom.
Mr. A. A. Begmahomed's Good Prospects.
Mr. Habib C. Fezi's Bill.
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha's Sammy.
Mr. Hesan's Little John.
Mr. Heath's New Era.
Mr. Heath's Last Bay.
Mr. Heath's Beadmaka.
Mr. Heath's Istanboul.
Messrs. Yusuff Sheriff's Salvador.
Messrs. Yusuff Sheriff's Firelock.
Mr. Dosa Jeeva's Aligarh.
Mr. Rajmahd Vazir's Shanavas.
Mr. Rajmahd Vazir's Bowery.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Anaiza.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Wild Boy.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahad's Taj.
Mr. A. M. Shafii's Honest.
Mr. George's Chrysanthemum.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's Kruger.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Counter Attack.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Mechanic.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Amity.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Argus.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Axis.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Black Stone.
H. H. the Maharaja of Raipipla's Tipster.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Aubrey.
Mr. Heman's Sarfaraz.
H. H. the Maharaja of Raipipla's Beauty Spot.
Mr. J. Stewart's Kestrel.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Black Lead.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Applewood.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Sugar Palm.
Mr. M. Ghorpade's Maiden Palm.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The directors in their report for the half year ended 30th June, state:—

The net profit for the half year including the sum of Rs. 30,434-11-3 brought forward amounts to Rs. 3,35,294-10-2.

This sum, the directors have decided to dispose of as follows:—In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum free of income-tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, Rs. 1,00,000-0-0; To carry to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,00,000-0-0; To carry forward to next account, Rs. 35,294-10-2. Total Rs. 3,35,294-10-2.

The shareholders will note with great satisfaction that the Bank's business continues to show substantial progress and it enjoys the increased confidence of the investing public by its cautious and steady business policy as is evident from the figures of the current and fixed deposits which have reached Rs. 4,94,14,000 for the period ended 30th June.

The Punjab Branches.—A branch of the Bank was opened at Lahore on 19th June, 1918.

Second Indian War Loan.—Like last year we have started an Instalment Scheme to facilitate small investors to subscribe the Second Indian War Loan by easy instalments.

PARBHU SOCIAL CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly insert the following protest in your ever popular and widely esteemed journal, the columns of which are always open for the exposure of falsehoods.

There was a public meeting of the Hindu community held yesterday at Bandra under the presidentship of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, who in the course of his speech referring to the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Social Club, alleged that he was sorry to note that there were dissensions among the members of this institution. This allegation is false and uncalled for, and the members of this institution have taken very serious umbrage at this gratuitous imputation. I am the president of the club and cannot allow a statement of this kind to go unrefuted in the most public manner possible. There have been no differences whatever in this club which is a flourishing institution and a great boon to the community. I am glad to say that its proceedings have always been characterised by the greatest harmony and unity of sentiment and purpose.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. CHAUBAL.

Turner Road,
Bandra, July 27.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any one of your numerous readers kindly let me know whether the "Indian Magician" is still published and where I could obtain copies of the same. The first number came out in August, 1911, and was published in Gujarati.—Yours, etc.,

R.

AMICHAND GO ANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established Over Half a Century Ago.) Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

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16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of its Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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5, Sandhurst Rd.
Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE NEW RENT BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

POONA, July 30.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings this forenoon, H. E. the Governor presiding.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved the first reading of the Bill to further Amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. He said the legislation was introduced at the instance of the Bombay Corporation, who felt that in efficient discharge of their duties certain defects had been observed and which required remedy. The Government had carefully considered the points contained in the Bill. The matters dealt with were of detail and no important question of principle was involved. The statement of objects and reasons, already published, were fully explanatory and the details would be carefully considered.

The Council agreed to the first reading of the Bill without further discussion. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. P. C. Sethna, Sir D. E. Petit, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Mr. Sheriff Dewji, Mr. Barodawalla, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Cadell and the mover, with instructions to report by the 31st of August.

KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT.

Sir James DuBoulay then moved the first reading of the Bill to amend temporarily the Karachi Port Trust Act of 1888. He explained that in view of the continually increasing importance of Karachi as a port of embarkation and disembarkation, it was desirable from a military point of view that the embarkation authorities at Karachi should be represented on the Board of Trustees by an officer of the Embarkation staff. The Bill was temporarily to increase the number of trustees from 11 to 12, so that an officer conversant with the needs of the military embarkation authorities might be appointed by the Government during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

The Bill was successively read three times and passed into Law.

NEW RENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael in moving the first reading of the Bill to Restrict the Increase of Rent in small premises in Bom-Bay said:—

This council is already familiar with the circumstances in which it was deemed necessary to legislate for the restriction of rent. When the urgency of taking action became evident, the matter was referred to the Government of India; that Government saw that the matter was one for local legislation but in view of the dangerous situation which has arisen, they decided that pending the introduction of local legislation, power should be taken to afford protection to the artisan and labouring classes against excessive demands in the matter of rent. Accordingly they took power by the rule under the Defence of India Act to fix the rents of houses or rooms occupied by artisans or labourers and their families. The application of the rule was limited to houses or rooms which in the year 1914 were let or if unlet were of a class which would have been let at rents not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem. It was made a penal offence to receive a higher rent than that fixed under the authority of the rule. The rule was applied to Bombay in February last and the question before the Council now is whether the method of regulating rents which was adopted in the rule should be continued and if so to what premises it should apply or whether matters should be left entirely to the operation of the Rent Restrictions Act which was passed at the session in March last. That act in the areas to which it may be extended applies to all premises. It prescribes limits within which any increase of rent must be kept, this is called the standard rent, but it leaves the observance of the standard rent to be enforced by the civil court.

POVERTY AND EVICTION.

The question before this Council is whether this method affords sufficient protection to the poorer classes. I think every one who knows anything about the conditions as they are in our large centres will agree that it is not. Take the case of a labourer living in a small room in a chawl. He is threatened with eviction unless he pays a large increase of rent. He may not have heard of the Rent Act; but if he has heard of it he does not know and cannot find out whether the demand made by his landlord is a legitimate demand or not. He has no means of ascertaining what the rent of his room was in January 1916. He cannot afford to engage a lawyer to advise him in the matter or to represent him in court nor can he in his hard struggle for his livelihood afford to give up his work for a day or two or it may be more in order to attend the civil court. He must either submit to his landlord's demands or be turned out into the streets. For people in this position the only efficient protection is to fix the actual rent to make it known to the parties and to make it a penal offence for the landlord to exact anything in excess of that rent. From the landlord's point of view there can be no hardship in applying this method. He has an opportunity of stating his case when the rent is being fixed. He will know what he is entitled to charge and so long as he deals justly and fairly with his tenants he will run no risk. It is only the bullying landlord, the landlord who attempts to trade on the ignorance and helplessness of his tenants, who will be brought up those by the penal sanction. The rule under the Defence of India Act applied to the rents of dwellings let to artisans or labourers at rents not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem. In this bill all restrictions as to the class of the occupier is abolished, the rental limit to Rs. 20 and shops and milch cattle stables are included as well as dwelling houses. The proposal to include dwelling houses let to any person and not merely to artisans and labourers is made as a result of experience in working the Notification under the Rule under the Defence of India Act. It was found exceedingly difficult in practice to make any distinction between artisans and labourers and persons belonging to other classes. The rental limit of Rs. 20 has been adopted primarily to cover the case of small shops and also because those who pay a rent above Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 20, for their dwelling houses are persons with a monthly income of from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 who are not more able to meet a landlord on equal terms in the civil court There are the still poorer class paying rents up to Rs. 10. It has been found that a number of landlords are able to evade the Rent Act when dealing with this class of tenant by the simple expedient of a threat of legal proceedings. Thus it is desirable to afford them the greater protection given by the provisions of this Bill.

INCLUSION OF SHOPS.

As regards the inclusion of shops the rents of shops in the poorest localities run between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20. The lessees are peculiarly liable to exactions at the hands of the landlord which they are unable to resist and this raising of shop rents means raising of prices in these poor neighbourhoods. The same unfortunate economic results ensue from the raising of rents of stables for cows and buffaloes and hence these also have been included. Such is the general scheme of the Bill. The machinery for fixing the maximum rents and the method of fixing them are provided by Clauses 2 to 7. A Controller is appointed who fixes the rents after giving due notice to the parties hearing what they have to say and making such enquiry as may be necessary in order to obtain the information needed for the purpose of ascertaining what rent should be fixed. It is proposed by Clause 9 to give the Controller powers to call for particulars, accounts, and receipt books as are likely to be helpful in obtaining an accurate view of the case. Under the same clause he will be given the powers of a civil court to force the attendance of witnesses before him and to compel the production of documents. Under Clause 10 he will have power to enter for the purpose of inspection any premises which he is of opinion come within the scope of legislation by the definition of the Controller. In Clause 2 (a) he may with the sanction of Government authorise some other person or persons to perform any of the duties imposed upon him. This is a necessary provision as it would not be possible for one man to carry out personally the whole of the detailed enquiry and inspection which is involved in the working of an Act of this nature.

PENAL CLAUSES.

The Bill contains two penal Clauses—6 and 8. Clause 6 is designed to secure that no rent in excess of the maximum is demanded or taken. The maximum penalty proposed is 6 months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 1,000. It will be noticed that to constitute an offence under Clause 6 the rent must be demanded or received with the full knowledge that the amount so demanded or received is in excess of the maximum rent. By the second part of Clause (2) of Clause 6 it is made clear that no penalty attaches to the demand or receipt of rent which accrued before the maximum rent was fixed. It will be observed however that under Clause 5 maximum rents which have been fixed under Section 13 of the principal act or under the rules under the Defence of India Act are to be taken as the maximum rents. The second penal clause is Clause 8. This clause proposes to give power to the Controller after due notice to take over from the owner the premises which the owner is unreasonably withholding from occupation. In a time of stress like the present, no owner whose property is needed for the housing accommodation has the right to withhold it from such use merely on account of some private reasons, still less to withhold it in order to exact a higher rent. Experience has shown that there is a tendency on the part of some landlords to attempt to evade the act in this way and it is necessary to counteract this tendency. When the premises are taken over, they will be let out by Government at their risk—the maximum rent being paid to the owner. If the owner on whom a requisition is made refuses to place his premises at the disposal of Government, he will be liable on conviction to three months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 500 and the Controller may then take possession of the premises. Clause 7 provides for the recovery of excess rent paid, the claim must be made within 6 months from the date of payment or within 6 months of this Bill becoming law. If the payment was made before that date, the excess rent to be recoverable must be the rent which was paid on account of a period after the maximum rent has been fixed. The excess rent is made recoverable on application to a magistrate as if it were a fine. Clause 12 gives protection to those authorised to take executive action under this legislation. The first two Sub-Clauses of Clause 13 are consequential and so in a sense is Sub-Clause 3. This last sub-clause excludes four sections of the principal Act from operation in respect of the class of premises which are dealt with in the preesnt Bill. [These four sections refer to the determination the standard rent is carried out or the terms of the tenancy have been altered or the municipal rates have been increased, as under the scheme of this bill the Controller is relied on to or an equitable maximum the sections mentioned are unnecessary.] Further it is essential in cases where a penal liability may be incurred that the parties should know the exact point beyond which the landlord may not trespass.

MR. PARANJPYE.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye opposed the first reading of the Bill. He had listened carefully to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Carmichael but he did not find that any case had been made out for the introduction of the Bill. The principal Rent Act was passed by this Council and received the sanction of the Governor-General-in Council in April and although the Hon. mover had made frequent use of the phrase, "Experience has shown," he had not given the figures to show that the Rent Act had not been sufficiently stringent and operative and that it was necessary to pass another act of a much more stringent character. They were told that small tenants could not make use of the powers given in the principal act and have recourse to civil courts. He could not understand this line of argument. In the first place, the new class of tenants that were brought under the operations of the act were shopkeepers, clerks etc. He could not understand why a shop-keeper who could make an income of a few thousand rupees a year would not be able to go to a civil court. But apart from that he had not to go to court at all. All that he had to do was simply to refuse to pay the rent in excess of the standard rent and if any recourse was to be had to the civil court it would be on the part of the landlords rather than the tenants.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

They had also to remember that it was not always the owners of chawls who collected rents but generally middlemen did that, and it would not be right that owners should be made liable to imprisonment for the acts of their men. As regards non-operation of the old act Mr. Paranjpye asked whether the Government had taken any steps to give wider publicity to the provisions of the principal act. He did not think the Government had done so. Another objectionable feature of the Bill was the appointment of the controller who had been given extremely autocratic powers of fixing any rents that he liked. Then again the work would not be done by the Controller but by his underlings and as these would be low paid officers it would tend to corruption. There was a third objectionable clause in the Bill which gave powers to the Government to take over premises which the owners were not willing to rent and rent them to anybody they liked. Mr. Paranjpye pointed out that there were landlords who were unwilling to rent their houses to non-vegetarians and there were landlords who preferred to rent their houses to a certain class of people only. But under the proposed arrangement the wishes of the landlords would be set aside. Mr. Paranjpye said looking at the Bill from any point of view it appeared to him that it was ill-conceived.

Mr. P. C. Sethna cordially supported the first reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh opposed the first reading of the Bill. He said no sufficient reasons had been brought before the Council for the arbitary enactment.

The Hon. Mr. Hurchundrai Vishindas opposed the first reading of the Bill as no case had been made out for it.

The Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai was of opinion that the bill should not be supported by the Council. It seriously encroached upon the property rights of individuals. The penal clauses provided in the bill were of an extremely hard nature. In his opinion Government had not carefully considered the various difficulties the passing of the bill would involve.

MR. CADELL.

After Mr. Desai the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell expressed his surprise at the opposition to the Bill. It was said the Bill was not necessary. He would tell the Council why it was necessary. In the first place the notification under the Defence of India Act was temporary in its nature and it was suggested by the Government of Isdia that it should be replaced by local legislation. That was the reason why it was necessary to bring in this Bill. That notification was limited entirely to artisans and labourers, but they found in the city of Bombay that it was extremely difficult to say what was an artisan and what was a labourer. The great majority of the people, who paid rents below Rs. 10 were not labourers for they might be messengers, clerks, etc. Moreover a man paying a small rent was as much entitled to be protected as an artisan or labourer. The next reason was that the limit of Rs 10 was too low. They had found that those who paid rents between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 suffered hardships to an equal extent. The complaints he had received about the landlords since the passing of the Rent Restriction Act were 508 from tenants paying rents below Rs. 10 and 370 from those paying rents between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20. There was thus a practical equality of complaints from the two classes of tenants. The position in Karachi in this respect was similar.

THE SHOPKEEPER.

The next direction in which the notification was proposed to be extended was with regard to the shops. He expected some possible opposition on this point. The reason why they had included shops was that the case of shopkeepers was just as bad as that of artisans. Mr. Paranjpye said there should be no difficulty in the case of a shopkeeper whose turn-over in a year amounted to Rs. 2,000. Mr. Cadell said he had looked into the cases of a large numbed of shopkeepers in Bombay and found their case was harder than that of the householders. A shopkeeper had to depend very much upon local customers who had been patronising his shop for years together and if he were driven out of a certain locality there was a great danger of his losing his customers. Moreover, in the city of Bombay a large number of small traders had to take license for doing business in certain localities and if such a trader had to change his locality he found himself in a difficult position. In a case like these the landlord had a hold over him and the latter had to submit to his exaction in the interests of his business. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. Cadell, said he gave an instance which had occurred during a riot in Bombay in February. In that case a small grain dealer was looted. On being asked why he was looted he said as his rent was raised from Rs. 13 to Rs. 22 he had to raise the price of grain with the result that he was looted. It would thus be seen, Mr. Cadell said that it was to the interest of the public that they should seek to include shops. The present remedy of going to the civil court was entirely inadequate. In the case of poor people so far as he knew no civil case purely under the Rent Act had already occurred, but there were criminal cases on record. The first was the case of a very rich man, a Justice of the Peace and a Municipal Councillor of Bombay, who refused to accept the standard rent from his tenants and when they insisted upon paying the standard rent he cut off their water supply. He was fined only Rs. 25 though the maximum fine prescribed in the section of the Municipal Act under which he was prosecuted was Rs. 50. Mr. Cadell cited another case in which the landlord blocked the entrance to the room of a tenant who was a pleader and asked the Council whether it was not mockery to say that a small man could go to the civil court under circumstances like these. As a matter of fact they had made every effort to make the Rent Act well known. People were aware of these rights under the Act, but it was impossible for them to enforce them.

THREE CLASSES OF LANDLORDS.

After referring to a complaint of a medical practitioner at Karachi, Mr. Cadell asked the Council to remember that because they made rules and regulations against the landlords it did not mean that all landlords were bad. There were three classes of landlords, (1) who had not put up their rents or who had reduced them to the standard rent, (2) landlords who had continued to charge the enhanced rent but had reduced it to the proper figure on their attention being drawn to it, (3) landlords, who had taken no notice of the letters to them and continued to annoy their tenants. Mr. Cadell said, one way and a very common way of annoying the tenants was that the landlord refused to accept the standard rent when offered and returned it if it was sent by money order. The cruelty of that lay in this, that it was very hard for a small man to save up his rents for say about six months awaiting some proceedings. In the civil court he remained in constant fear of a decree being passed against him with costs. That was the Damocles sword that hung over the mans's head and he paid up the higher rent to get rid of his anxiety. For an offence like this a slight penalty was not in any way deterrent. He thought in the case of the landlord who cut off his tenant's water supply a sentence of imprisonment ould not have been too much.

As regards the question of appointing the Municipal Commissioner the Controller for Bombay, Mr. Cadell said it was the most convenient arrangement as he would have the help of the assessment department always at hand. Concluding Mr. Cadell said, if the bill was rejected it would cause not only an enormous amount of injustice in the city of Bombay but it would also cause an enomous amount of the most dangerous discontent.

The Hon. Mr. Webb cordially supported the first reading of the bill.

MR. L. SAMALDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas expressed surprise at the opposition to the first reading of the Bill. It was surprising to him to see Mr. Paranjpye, who some time ago had stated in the Council that he was a Socialist, advocating individualism and capitalism. He cordially supported the first reading o the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai opposed the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas generally supported the Bill. He, however, took objection to the penalty clause and said that as Indians looked upon punishment in Court as a slur, the Bill would have to undergo serious consideration in the Select Committee. Even under the provisions of the Defence of India Act it was not contemplated to impose such punishment as proposed in the Bill. Another point he wished to emphasise upon was about the forcing of tenants upon landlords. A Hindu landlord may not like a non-Hindu tenant. He was also against centring of such powers in a single officer namely the Controller, who it was admitted by Mr. Cadell was a busy official in Bombay. Instead of leaving the fixing of the rent to that single busy officer he would suggest the creation of a Board of officers for the purpose with four or five people to assist the controller.

The Hon. Mr. Gillum was surprised at the amount of opposition the bill had invoked. He warmly supported the measure.

CLAIMS OF JUSTICE.

The Hon. Mr. Pratt said the landlords need not have any fear that they would be liable to punishment even in cases where their agents happened to be the culprits for in the penal clause there was the word "knowingly." Some speakers had referred to the claims of private property. But he thought just at present in the midst of the war there were higher claims, claims of justice and claims of humanity.

MR. SATHE.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe said he did not wish to oppose the Bill on the score that it encroached upon property rights. He asked whether all the difficulties said to be existing now were not present in their minds when the principal act was passed in last March. If the existing legislation was not enough to meet the situation the proper thing to do was to amend the principal act in such a way as to give relief to the poor classes. Another point he wished to draw the attention of the Council was in regard to the penalty clause. Mr. Sathe submitted that the punishment ought not to be such which would fall heavily on landlords in Bombay and elsewhere. If eventually the bill went before a Select Committee this clause should be thrown out. He personally was of opinion that there was no necessity for this new legislation.

The Hon Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta congratulated Mr. Cadell on his speech. He said in March last when the principal Bill was under discussion and when some Bombay members opposed its clauses, Mr. Cadell had said they were interested parties and so their views did not count. Now when the opposition was from the members from the districts the Hon. Member was saying that they did not know anything of the conditions in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Cadell at this stage rose and explained the statement was wrong.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that was an implication contained in Mr. Cadell's speeches. Continuing, Mr. Mehta said from the figures quoted by Mr. Cadell there was no justification for the view that the situation was dangerous. More than 70 per cent. or 3 lakhs of the people of Bombay were occupying one room tenements; at least two-thirds of these belonged to the labour and artisan classes. He asked how many of them had actually suffered since the rule under the Defence of India Act was in force. In conclusion Mr. Mehta said that if there was a real necessity for legislation the appropriate thing to do would be to attend the existing Rent Act.

Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji and Garud opposed the Bill.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael replying to the debate asked the Council to remember that this was an emergency legislation necessitated by the war. The rule under the Defence of India Act, which was now proposed to be replaced by the present bill had been in force for the last six months but not a single instance had been quoted by the hon. members, who had opposed the bill to show that there had been oppression on the part of the Controller on the landlords or that the landlords had been put to undue loss by the action of the Controller. It was stated that it would have been more appropriate if this legislation had been introduced when the principal act was passed. The explanation for this was that when the main act was passed that was a time of great emergency and they were busily engaged in their work. The two Bills were really on different principles. Under the first bill protection and relief afforded by means of civil courts. Under the present bill protection was afforded by criminal courts and it was considered that it would be very much simpler to deal with those two principles by separate bills.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governer in winding up the debate deprecated the lengthy reference made by a number of members as to the details of the Bill on its first reading, instead of confining themselves to the main principles. His Excellency pointed out that the main principles of the bill were merely an amplification of the original Bill passed in last March. The Bill might be perfectly necessary and expedient. He had nothing to say about that. The objects of the Bill were exactly the same as those of the original Bill and those were to defend the poor tenants against exhorbitant landlords. His Excellency did not think any hon. member was opposed to that principle as the hon members were aware this was a war measure. The Hon. Mr. Harichandrai Vishandas would not have spoken strongly against the principle of the Bill if he had remembered his remarks at the Council meeting in March when the original bill was under discussion. His Excellency quoted extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Desai in which he had spoken of the prevailing distress and need for action. His Excellency was sorry to find that both these members opposed the present bill. All his Excellency had to say was that it would be undesirable to throw out the Bill at that stage. They knew what were the main principles and what were the objects of the Bill. All the points raised by the hon. members would be discussed in the committee and his Excellency hoped the members would heartily support the first reading of the bill.

MOTION CARRIED.

The motion was then put to vote and declared carried.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye asked for a poll; on a division 23 voted for and 15 against the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. the Advocate-General Mr. Cadell, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Harichandrai Vishandas, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Barodawalla, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Sethna, Messrs. De P. Webb, Sheriff Devji canji and the member in charge with instructions to report by the 31st August.

REVISION OF LAND REVENUE.

Having thus disposed of the Bills on the agenda the Council proceeded to discuss resolutions on matters of general public interest. The Hon. Mr. Naik moved a resolution on the revision of Land Revenue.

There was some discussion in the course of which it was pointed out nothing was possible unless the Act itself was amended.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael on behalf of the Government expressed willingness to accept the resolution in a slightly modified form. Mr. Naik agreed to the alterations and the resolution was passed.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer moved:—"This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor-in-Council that he may be pleased to take steps to start a pharmacological laboratory or research institude in medicine at a suitable centre in the Presidency, for scientific experiment with and research into indigenous drugs."

Dr. Fernandez warmly supported the resolution. It was a question of money, but he hoped some wealthy citizen would make the necessary donation; if nobody came forward, which was extremely unlikely, he hoped the Government would provide the necessary funds.

After the Hon. Mr. Upasani, Col. Jackson and Surgeon-General Lyons had spoken in support of the resolution, Sir James DuBoulay agreed to accept the resolution slightly amended.

The amended resolution recommended the appointment of a committee to go into the matter and make recommendations.

The Council agreed to the proposal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library—6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30
Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior Frawley Co., at 5-30 and Cinema at 8-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30: 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema; Girgaum, near Tram Terminus; 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

CORRECTION.

We are informed that the name of the artist who prepared Mr. Tilak's bust referred to by us yesterday is not A. V. Phadake, but R. K. Phadake.

GENEROUS HELP TO A FREE SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the N. M. Wadya Charities have been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 100 per month for five years, to the Madhavrao Rokade Free School at Mandvi, kept by Mr. D. M. Rokade and his sister Janabai Rokade, in memory of their father.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE HINDU "B" DIVISION DADAR.

This Division was able to send as usual one squad (6 men) to the Matunga Fair which was held on the 19th instant, accompanied by Dr. Balvant B. Dadarkar and the Secretary of the Division.

This year though there was an enormous crowd of people at the Fair, there happened scarcely any accident owing to the active prompt work done by the squad.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd August, 1918. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. only on the same date.

Mails for E. A. E. Force, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 1st August, 1918. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PATHARE PRABHU STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Students' Union was held in the hall of Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' School, on Saturday last, to meet Mr. B. D. Kothare, who achieved a brilliant success at the last B. A. Examination, taking a first class first in Mathematics.

Mr. Jayakar in congratulating Mr. Kothare referred to his future career as a student, and said that in his opinion the best course for Mr. Kothare would be to proceed to England, America, or any other continental place, where education could be had in a free, independent, and suggestive environment, the like of which India would require some time to create, even after it had become a self-governing country. He added that an Indian student, studying at a European University, is in an environment of great freedom and incentive, and untrammelled by some of the humiliating restrictions that circumscribe the full growth of his powers in this country. He then presented Mr. Balaram with a silver cup on behalf of the Union and garlanded him in the midst of loud applause.

Mr. Kothare in thanking the Union detailed the benefits accruing from the hostel system of which he was a product. He said he left the choice of his future career to his well-wishers.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the Bombay Legislative Council is in session, I beg to invite the attention of H. E. the Governor and the members of his Legislative Council to the following observations of the authors of the report on Indian constitutional Reforms in para 238.

"On the publication of this report, we should like to see the lists discussed in the provincial councils and considered by the Provincial Governments so that the Committee may have ready at hand considerable criticisms upon the applicability of our suggestions to the circumstances of each particular province."

I trust his Excellency as President of the Council will allow discussion of the subject matter referred to in the above observations as an urgent matter and hope the non-official members of the Legislative Council will make it quite clear during such discussion that in this Presidency, there should be no division of subjects into "transferred" and "reserved" and that complete responsible government should be granted to it.

If the opportunity be not now taken it will be lost for ever in as much as by the time the Council meets next the committee will be in all probability working in India.

—Yours, etc.,

V. J. PATEL.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 31st July 1918.

TAINTED MONEY.

The outstanding and deplorable feature of the revised budget estimates for the current year, which were presented to the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday, was the abnormal increase in the excise revenue. The expected revenue from this source is Rs. 35 lakhs more than was estimated in March and Rs. 95 lakhs more than the estimate for last year. The result of all this is that excise contributes three and a half crores out of the total revenue of the Presidency from all sources amounting to about nine and a half crores, which means, as the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas said, that more than one-third of our revenue is due not to any source economically sound or remunerative but to one that is looked upon by the whole of the civilised world as a sure poison, degrading humanity and undermining all the qualities that are essential to loyal, industrious and self-respecting citizenship. The fact that an appreciable portion of the increased revenue is earmarked for expenditure in promoting the development of education and sanitation and for other schemes of local improvement cannot alter the fact that increased consumption of drink, when all is said, is the inevitable accompaniment of this enhanced revenue. The consequent moral and economic ruin of an increasing number of the people more than neutralises the gain that may accrue as a result of this diversion. An increase in excise revenue is, therefore, as it has always been, a great danger to the country.

The enormity of the danger may be realised by a consideration of the steady and regular increase in this revenue from year to year. In this Presidency itself the revenue has increased from Rs. 2 crores and 22 lakhs in 1913-14 to Rs. 3½ crores in the current year, showing an increase of 58 per cent. in five years. The continuing increase in the revenue derived from the sale of intoxicating liquor in the whole country tells the same sad tale. In 1875 this revenue was £1,561,000, but in 1915 it had risen to £8,747,000 and in 1917 it reached the huge figure of £9,106,000. In other words, these ill-gotten gains have, during the past forty years, multiplied five or six times. Making allowance for all other factors which have contributed to this increase, the figures complied by the excise authorities themselves show conclusively that there has been, during the last three or four decades, a constant and alarming increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquor throughout the country. This fact was vividly expressed by Mr. Desai when he said that Government was slowly poisoning the people. The Government have throughout all these years persisted, in spite of the remonstrance of the educated classes, in adhering to a policy directly opposed to the interests of the people. Their interests have become identified with the interests of the liquor trade and of the "legitimate consumer."

As Mr. Purshotamdas said, "if it were not for the existence of the gigantic trade organisation, built up to meet the needs of the moderate drinker, the drunkard could not get the poison which blights the lives of himself and all dependent on him" and "to raise a tax upon liquor or to make it available to the drunkard dearer is to add the misery of famine to the moral and physical degradation caused by drink." In short, the fact is that the drink traffic has become a question of public interest against official opposition. A striking illustration of this was provided at Monday's Council meeting by the cynical remark addressed by Lord Willingdon to Mr. Desai that "it was very well to criticise but he (Lord Willingdon) should like to have a more constructive action on the part of the hon. member." Lord Willingdon is apparently ignorant of the fact that the Government of India have deliberately set themselves against a policy directed to secure ultimate prohibition—a policy demanded by the leaders of the people—and that hence no "constructive measure" on the part of non-official members is likely to be accepted until this policy is reversed and Government recognise that it is the people of India who ought to have the right of determining what shall be the facilities for drink and of safeguarding themselves from temptation. As to the feeling of the people in this matter—it is undoubtedly strong and decisive and the trend of it is towards total prohibition.

INTERPELLATIONS.

It is delightful to read questions asked and answers given in the Bombay Legislative Council. It is interesting to watch Government evading the issue and refusing to come to the point. The present sessions of the Legislative Council was no exception to the general rule. The monosyllabic negative figures as usual in many of the answers. Government have thought nothing of frankly denying all knowledge of the matter complained of. Sometimes they find that papers are not of sufficient public interest; sometimes they do not wish to give a free advertisement to the question; sometimes they find that the labour involved would be disproportionate to the result achieved. They are not above refering honourable members to old reports and asking them to find out information which Government could very easily have given themselves. The Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi has kept the question of forest grievances well to the front by his numerous interpellations on the subject. To the question whether in many forest villages forest limits had been extended to the very dwelling houses, Government have given the facetious reply:—"In many cases forests and human habitations are closely contiguous. The former were in existence before the latter were located near them!" Probably the law of priority applies, in the eyes of Government, and forests thus have a better right of existence than the people. We do not know who is responsible for this sorry attempt at humour, but we trust that Government have not deliberately adopted this policy of preferring forests to the people. It is true forests existed before men but that is no reason why they should not recede as human habitation approaches their limits.

In Madras, care is taken to maintain a sufficient neutral belt between the forests and villages. Government admitted in reply to Mr. Belvi's questions that fifty-five deserted villages had been absorbed into the forests and seemed to lament that cultivators could not be found for the 4,500 acres thus removed but still available as well as for considerable areas of cultivable area elsewhere in the Kanara District. Of the occupied area of 339,429 acres in Kanara, fully one-third, 127,530 acres, are current fallows. Only 20,000 acres are irrigated in Kanara. It is as a result of neglect of the health and well-being of the rayats that such a large area of current fallows is to be found in Kanara. Government would do well to appoint some special officers of the type of Malnad Improvement Officers of Mysore and try to populate deserted villages by special concessions and not absorb them into the all-devouring forests. It is ascertained by Government that there are 50 to 60 wild elephants in Kanara. They are visitors from Mysore and they have been residing in Kanara for the last 10 or 12 years. Six have been shot by officers and now a party of forest officers has gone to Coorg to ascertain whether "pit capture" can be introduced in Kanara. Government seem to be under the impression that Kheddah operations are not practicable owing to the absence of trained personnel and elephants and the small number of wild elephants. Trained personnel can be had from Chittagong or Mysore and trained elephants from Mysore and as elephants are to be found always in herds, the operations are not quite so impracticable as Government imagine them to be. The value of elephants captured would be many times over the money spent on them but we are not concerned whether Government capture the elephants by the Coorg or the Mysorean method. The scourge to the rayats should be removed and remissions should be given on a more generous scale than now, in the event of destruction of crops by wild elephants. Did it not occur to Government to do something all these ten or twelve years? Decline in the area under sugarcane is noticeable in every taluka of Kanara and one of the chief reasons is the charge levied on the fuel supplied for making *jagri*. No doubt fuel used for the preparation of *jagri* is charged at less than the market rate, but the contention of the people is that it should be supplied free. Now 2½ annas per guntha are charged if ordinary pans are used and one anna per guntha if Poona pans are resorted to. But Poona pans are sold at a prohibitive price now. Any way, considering the small amount realised by this charge and also the fact that in Kanara *gul*-making is not carried on on a commercial scale but only for domestic purposes, Government may well forego it. They should also provide for better registration and plantation of sandalwood and following the example of Mysore, as was suggested by the Hon. Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik in the course of the Budget debate, they should manufacture sandal oil. Practically all the owners of Sanikatta salt pans have formed themselves into a cooperative society and depots for the sale of the society's salt have been opened at various places. This is cooperation with a vengeance and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies should never have allowed the society to be formed and its registration should be cancelled without waiting till Government find its "operations detrimental to public interests."

It appears that the officials are more or less given to interfering with local self-government. The Collector of Sholapur called an infomal meeting of ten municipal councillors to ascertain whether there were any objections to Rao Saheb Joglekar's appointment as Chief Officer. (Our readers will remember our article on this amazing incident.) At this meeting, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Huzur Deputy Collector were present. Ultimately the Municipality did not come round, but the Collector wrote to the Commissioner that two or three members, who were not present at the meeting of the Municipality, would have voted for R. S. Joglekar, had they been present there and that Mr. Joglekar should be declared to have been appointed. This is quite delicious but what surprises us most is the attitude of indifference assumed by Government. If Government have not taken any action yet, we hope they will now bestir themselves. We must defer discussion of some further interesting matters raised in Interpellations to another issue.

Notes of the Day.

Goans and the Aliens' Bill.

We regret the extremely unsympathetic reply given in the Council to the Hon. Dr. Fernandes' plea for the exemption of Goans from the operation of the Aliens Bill. That the Bill itself is desirable and necessary we are fully convinced, as our readers are aware. But Goans, resident in Bombay who are not British subjects, stand on a different footing from other aliens and their admission to membership of and the franchise for local bodies would be more helpful to the public interest than their exclusion. Dr. Fernandes seems to have pleaded their claim with force and reason. Both the Governor and Mr. Cadell, however, thought fit to throw cold water on his appeal, the latter indulging in the totally irrelevent sneer that some Goans had claimed exemption, as Portuguese subjects, from the Indian Defence Force. A good many persons also claimed exemption who are British subjects!

Who are entitled to Exemption?

But the fact that a certain number of Goans who were volunteers refused to be turned into conscripts, though many are serving, has nothing to do with this question. The Government should have looked at it from the Indian point of view and recognised that Goans as Indians are not regarded as aliens by other Indians. Apart from this, Goans are intimately associated with the people of Bombay in every department of life and play an important part in our domestic and business economy to an extent that is not rivalled, or even approached, by any of the alien communities. What we should like to know is this: The Act empowers the Governor-in-Council to exempt by notification any person or class of persons from the operation of the Act. It is impossible to conceive of any class of persons having a stronger claim to such exemption than the Goans. But, if their claim is to be pooh-poohed and turned down in the contemptuous tone adopted by Mr. Cadell, we are interested to know why this exemption clause was put into the Bill.

Unconstitutional and Pernicious.

Lord Willingdon has added one more to the amazing theories of the functions of non-official members of Legislative Councils which he has propounded on several occasions in the past. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji took occasion of the budget debate to touch upon the steadily growing expenditure in connection with the establishment of the Governor and suggested the directions in which "economy could safely be made without substantially interfering with his Excellency's enjoyment." Apart from the merits of the issue raised by Mr. Ramji, it is obvious that he was perfectly entitled to refer to the matter as he did, inasmuch as it involves the expenditure of public money. The theory, therefore, that Lord Willingdon propounded that this was "a personal matter" and Mr. Ramji should have taken "an opportunity to come and see me privately" is thoroughly unconstitutional and pernicious.

Not by their Right.

The statement which Lord Islington made in the House of Lords last week regarding the grant of the King's Commission to Indians is a mixture of inept platitudes and gratuitous insinuations. "Successive Secretaries of State, Viceroys, Commanders-in-Chief, besides many statesmen and distinguished military officers," we are told, "now urged trying the experiment." A united Indian people, Lord Islington was kind enough to add, also favoured it. There is not a word about the inalienable right of Indians to hold his Majesty's Commission equally with their fellow-subjects in other parts of the Empire—the right which formed the basis of the united Indian demand in this respect. The perversion of this fact on the part of Lord Islington was, however, not without a purpose. This is sufficiently indicated by his statement that "the Commander-in-Chief fully appreciated the delicacy of some of the issues involved and the importance was not overlooked of ensuring that there should be no falling off in the quality and quantity of British officers in the Indian Army." The hint—"thus far and no farther"—is plain enough.

Intercession Day.

It is proposed to hold special Intercession Services in all churches throughout India on 4th August next. That day is the anniversary day of the British Empire's entry into the war and it may well be a solemn day for all other religious communities who are equally anxious to see the cause of righteousness triumph. We have no doubt, therefore, that the heads of these communities throughout the Presidency and Sind will arrange to have parallel services held on the same day. The Governor and Lady Willingdon will attend a parade service at St. Mary's Church, Poona, and there will be a Parade Service of the Indian Defence Force at the Cathedral, Bombay, in the morning.

The Appointment of Miss Moinette.

The letter which we published yesterday criticising the appointment of a European lady to a professorship at the Elphinstone College rendered vacant by the departure on War Service of the previous incumbent seems to have excited the ire of somebody in the Indian Education Service to an abnormal degree. The result is the letter ostensibly from two students, which we publish to-day in another column, which appears to be, in fact, the production of an irate and excitable professor—if not more than one. We refer to the matter, however, merely to point out that the letter, from beginning to end, begs the issue. Our correspondent of yesterday was not concerned with the appointment of a woman because she is a woman. Nor were her qualifications brought into question. The principle at stake,—whether it is fair and right that when male Europeans cannot be found to fill posts vacated by male Europeans, female Europeans should be appointed instead of Indians,—is what moved our correspondent to write. This is not the only letter we have received on this subject.

A Cheap Gibe.

"The Times of India" humourously compares the President of the Punjab Provincial Conference, on account of the melancholy character of his presidential address, to Mrs. Gammidge. This no doubt appears as harmless badinage to our contemporary, which, characteristic of its class, thinks to help things by gibing at the solemn feelings of Indians. It is hardly surprising that the regime of O'Dwyerism,—political repression combined with a scientific system of compulsory recruitment without conscription—should reduce the inhabitants of the province to a state of melancholia and that leaders of opinion called upon to review the situation should be unable to impart the atmosphere of cheery optimism that is so characteristic of our contemporary's columns,—especially on Monday mornings! But it is a pity that a journal which pretends to no much sympathy with Indian thought is unable to realise that, to Indians internments, etc., and settled attempts to crush all freedom in public life are matters of profound melancholy which afford ill food for jesting.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies will attend the service at St. Mary's, Poona, at 10 a.m. on the 4th of August, when there will be a Parade Service.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon was present at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

SPECIAL SESSION AT BOMBAY.

TO BE HELD ON AUGUST 28.

(From our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, July 30.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League at its meeting, held yesterday, the Rajasaheb of Mahmudabad presiding, accepted the invitation of the leading Mussalmans of Bombay to hold a special session of the League to consider the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on the constitutional reforms in Bombay, the same time as the special session of the National Congress. The date fixed for the meeting of the Moslem League is August 28, which, it is expected, will immediately follow upon the meetings of the Congress.

The Council also upon the motion of the Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan appointed a Select Committee consisting of the mover, the Hon. Mr. Samiullah Beg, the Hon Mr. Syed Nabiulla, the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali, Mr. Zahur Ahmad (United Provinces), Mr. Barkat Ali, (Punjab), the Hon. Mr. Fazlub Huq (Bengal), Dr. Ansri (Delhi), Mr. Syud Hossain (Bombay), and the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan (Madras) to report on the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals to the League for the consideration at the special sessions in Bombay.

MODIFICATIONS IN REFORM REPORT.

SUGGESTED BY PUNJAB CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AMRITSAR, July 28.

At the special Punjab Provincial Conference the following resolution regarding the Reform Scheme was passed:—The Conference, while placing on record its sense of gratitude to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford for the pains they have taken to study the political situation in India with a view to introduce reforms in the constitution, is of opinion that the report issued by them betrays an unjustifiable distrust of the Indian people and their own affairs and falls far short of the aspirations and need of the Indian people; therefore, in the opinion of this Conference, the scheme of reforms proposed by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu is unacceptable without modifications suggested below:—

(1) That the control of the British Parliament should not be relaxed unless and until power relinquished by them devolves on the people of India.

(2) This Conference recommends that the Council of India should be abolished or modified in such a way as to reduce its strength, at least half the number of members to consist of Indians.

(3) The Government of India.

The Executive Council:—

(a) The number of Indian members in the Viceroy's Council should be half of the whole strength of the Council and should be chosen by the elected members of the Legislative Council, Englishmen trained and educated in public life of England and permanent officials being ordinarily ineligible to the seats in this Council; (b) the Under-Secretaries to the Government of India should be Indians elected from amongst the elected members of the Assembly; (c) There should be no Privy Council for India.

Legislative:—

(a) No Council of State should be established; (b) strength of the Legislative Assembly should be 150; (c) the speaker should be elected by the House; (d) in case of dissolution the Assembly is to be called within three months; (e) resolution of the Assembly should be binding on the Government if it is passed the second time within the year; (f) the Governor-General or the Governor-General in Council to have no power to issue ordinance unless the country is in a state of war; (g) the Governor-General in Council is not to have power to disallow questions but the Government is to have power to answer questions.

The Provincial Executive:—

(a) The control of the Government of India and the Secretary of State should not be relaxed unless the power relinquished by them devolves on the provincial legislative councils; (b) there should be no distinction of reserved and transferred subjects and the Executive Council should consist of three members of whom two at least should be Indians elected by the legislative council; (c) the Governor should not ordinarily belong to any permanent services; (d) there should be no additional members of Executive Council; (e) although this Conference is positively against any division into "reserved" and "transferred" subjects, yet if there must be a division, the ministers should be elected by the members of the Council, and must be liable to dismissal by the Council and enjoy the same status and pay as the members of the Executive Council; (f) persons to be appointed to positions analogous to Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of Great Britain must be from the elected members of the Legislative Council.

The Provincial Legislative Councils:—

(a) The speaker should be elected by the Legislative Council; (b) all legislation must be passed by the Legislative Council; (c) a Committee is to be appointed for the settlement of franchise and their report is to be published and submitted for criticism.

Several other resolutions (a) urging simultaneous examination in India; (b) condemning the report of Rowlatt Committee; and (c) protesting against repressive policy of certain local Governments were passed.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

The resolution on the Reforms was the subject of a lively debate in the subjects committee. Mr. Manoharlal, formerly Minto Professor of Economics, sought to introduce an amendment welcoming the Reform scheme as a step in advance and suggesting certain modifications in order to make it fully acceptable. The amendment was supported by the Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain and a few other members, but was defeated by a large majority in the subjects committee.

Another amendment proposing the rejection of Reform proposals was also defeated in the subjects committee. The Conference was attended by about 300 delegates from all parts of the province.

REAL ALLIED VICTORY.

FURTHER GERMAN WITHDRAWAL INDICATED.

ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

The enemy has definitely abandoned the line of the Ourcq, and there is little doubt that he will retreat behind the Vesle. The villages between Soissons and Bazoches are on fire indicating that the Germans are about to retreat for the German withdrawal from the salient is a real victory for the Allies.

In Morlancourt sector the Australians captured two lines of trenches astride Bray-Corbie road taking prisoners and machine-guns. The Canadians made two successful raids in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29, 3-55 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

The enemy has definitely abandoned the line of the Ourcq and there is little doubt that he will retreat behind the Vesle, which will give him a pretty straight line between Soissons and Rheims. This is a very good line and is probably well entrenched. It has good communications to the rear, also three railway lines behind the front. The villages between Soissons and Bazoches are on fire, apparently indicating that the Germans are about to retreat further.

The German withdrawal from the salient is a real Allied victory, but in no way a rout. Hitherto only four guns have been taken.

AUSTRALIANS CAPTURE TWO LINES OF TRENCHES.

CANADIANS' SUCCESSFUL RAIDS NEAR GAVRELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29, 12-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

A British communiqué says the Australians in the Morlancourt sector captured two lines of trenches on a two mile front astride the Bray-Corbie road, taking 100 prisoners and a number of machine-guns. The enemy casualties were heavy and ours light.

The Canadians twice made successful raids in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION AT MORLANCOURT.

143 PRISONERS AND 36 MACHINEGUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29, 10-25 p.m.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

A British communiqué says:

In the course of a successful minor operation during the night of the 28th in the Morlancourt sector we took 143 prisoners and 36 machine-guns. We gained all our objectives and beat off three counter-attacks inflicting losses.

NO CHANGE NORTH OF MARNE

FOUR HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29, 3-45 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

A French communiqué says north of the Marne there was no change during the night We took 400 prisoners here yesterday.

ENEMY DUMPS AND RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED.

NINE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29, 10-25 p.m.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

A British Aviation communiqué says:—

Despite low clouds our aviators on July 28 dropped ten tons of bombs on the dumps, railway-stations and billets at Douai, Armentieres, Bapaume and Chaulnes. In some early morning fighting we brought down nine aeroplanes. Four British are missing. We bombed during the night Bapaume and the active batteries to the north of the Somme. All our machines returned.

ALLIED PROGRESS ALL ALONG

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-0 a.m. July 30.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 30.

Last night's French communiqué said: During the day there was very violent fighting on the whole front, north of the Marne. The enemy, whose resistance strongly increased, disputed every foot of ground and attempted to drive us back by numerous counter-attacks. We repulsed all assaults and made further advance.

On the outskirts of the village of Buzancy the Scots captured a park and a chateau, and maintained positions in spite of repeated German assaults.

East of Plessier-Huleu and Oulchy-le-Chateau, we passed Chateau-Thierry road and captured Grand-Rozoy and Gugny and also Butte de-Chalmont after a brilliant action, taking 450 prisoners.

North of Fere-en-Tardenois, we extended our gains and entered Sergy. Further South, Roncheres fell into our hands. On the right, we passed the Dormans-Rheims road, south of Villers Ecron and gained ground west of Pligny and St. Euphraise. A German attack in the Champagne region, South of Mont-Sans-Nom failed.

SEVERE FIGHTING BEYOND OURCQ.

SERGY IN AMERICAN HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-20 a.m., July 30.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 30.

An American communiqué says: There was severe fighting beyond the Ourcq. Sergy after changing hands four times remains ours.

CAPTURE OF FORMIDABLE BUTTE-DE-CHALMNOT

GERMAN RETREAT NOT ENDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 7-40 a.m., July 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 31.

The capture of the formidable Butte-de-Chalmont where it was once expected that the Germans would be able to stand shows that the German retreat has in no way ended. It is now even doubtful whether the enemy will be able to hold the Vesle line for Allied pressure on the two pivots of defence, namely, south of Soissons and south of Rheims is increasing.

In this connection the communiqués mention of the Scots at Buzancy and south of Soissons is interesting as showing that the British are now engaged on the western as well as the eastern side of the salient.

Should these pivot positions go there is still a possibility of the retreat becoming a disaster, hence the Germans are desperately defending the triangular bastion between Soissons, Oulchy and Aisne which General Mangin is hammering from the west while General Degoutte is advancing northwards from Fere and is endeavouring to turn it.

EXPLOSION AT MUNITION WORKS.

292 KILLED AT PLAUEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

A telegram from Zurich says 292 have been killed in an explosion at the munition works at Plauen.

GOVERNMENT OF TURKESTAN

PROCLAIMED REPUBLIC ALLIED TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 30.

AMSTERDAM.—The National Congress of Turkestan has proclaimed the Government of Turkestan and also Transcaspian, Khiva and Bokhara as a republic allied to Russia. The executive comprises eleven Mohammedans.

The Republican Commissary is attached to the Emir of Bokhara as adviser.

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RESTORATION.

THE BRITISH AIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 30.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Vladivostok dated July 27th says: The British Government replying to the Provisional Government of Siberia says its aim is to secure the political and economic restoration of Russia and expulsion of enemy forces without internal interference of any kind.

AMERICAN LOAN TO CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 30.

The State Department announces the new policy of approving loans by American bankers to China in connection with the contemplated loan of fifty million dollars. It is hoped that British, Japanese and French bankers will be associated with the loan which will be the first step towards equipping China to participate in the war against the Central Powers.

FIFTH YEAR OF WAR.

ALLIED PURPOSE NOT WEAKENED.

LORD CURZON AT GRAY'S INN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 30.

Lord Curzon, speaking at a banquet at Gray's Inn, said at the beginning of the fifth year of the war the purpose of the nation and of the Government showed no weakening, abatement or modification. He believed in the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet lay the solution of the problems which had bewildered them for years. This machinery must now take a more permanent shape. The Sister Nations of the Empire must continue to have voice in the great decisions of the Council Chamber, just as their soldiers participated in decisions in the field.

The events of the past fortnight were probably destined to exercise an influence on the whole course of the campaign, not less remarkable than the battle of the Marne in 1914. Lord Curzon emphasized particulars of the enemy's failure, his loss of initiative and the importance of the blow inflicted upon the morale and prestige of enemy troops. Although it was early to imagine the enemy beaten, the allied forces had found a genius in Marshal Foch.

Lord Curzon described the suddenness of the American entry into the fields of France as electric, reducing the enemy superiority to equality, while the moral value of the enemy's ultimate numerical inferiority would be cumulative as time passed.

Great Britain during the war had been feeder, clothier, banker, almoner and universal provider of all the Allies. The supreme efforts of France would have been impossible except for us, therefore in view of industrial services it was remarkable that our armies were not so small, but so large.

Sir Robert Borden re-affirmed Canada's determination despite all sacrifices to fight to the finish, justifying her entry into the war.

General Smuts paid a tribute to Britain's mighty efforts which had not been given sufficient publicity. During the four years it had raised eight millions of men. Britain had the greatest army in the field of all the Allies, and it was the only country which in war time has increased its food producing capacity. Her achievements had been done silently and with characteristic calmness and dignity, and the country had become the main stay of the whole Allied resistance. It was impossible to predict the future, but whatever intervened we were determined to preserve the British Empire and the civilisation of the world.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

"NOT FATAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lees-Smith, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not in the least admit that the policy of Imperial Preference was fatal to the League of Nations.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Bonar Law said there would be no opportunity of carrying out the policy in wartime but the Imperial Government had put itself into line with the Dominions Governments by accepting the principle. (Cheers.)

Mr. Outhwaite:—Has the Government mandate to commit the country?

Mr. Bonar Law:—No, but the Government has always a mandate to commit itself.

WORK RESUMED IN BIRMINGHAM AND COVENTRY.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29, 10-50 p.m.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

The Press Bureau issues the following statement:—

The Minister of Munitions announces that work has been generally resumed in Birmingham and Coventry. He is immediately appointing a committee of enquiry.

MUNITION STRIKE ENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

The strike of munition workers has ended. The trouble was due to the Ministry of Munitions forbidding a few firms to engage more skilled hands with a view to enabling other firms which are understaffed to secure the additional skilled labour.

WIGAN STRIKE SETTLED.

25 P. C. ADVANCE PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON July 27.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 30.

WIGAN.—The strike is settled. It has been agreed that twenty-five per cent. advance will be paid on current wages.

COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS.

AVAILABILITY OF FIT PERSONS.

COMRADESHIP OE BRITISH AND INDIAN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., July 30.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Sydenham regarding the grant of commissions to Indians Lord Islington said the scheme which was already published marked the close of a longstanding controversy. Successive Secretaries of State, Viceroys, Commanders-in-Chief besides many statesmen and distinguished military officers now urged trying the experiment. A united Indian people also favoured it.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

The Commander-in-Chief fully appreciated the delicacy of some of the issues involved and the importance was not overlooked of ensuring that there should be no falling off in the quality and quantity of British officers in the Indian Admy. It was sot intended to grant an Indian a commission merely because he was an Indian but only when he had earned it as in the case of British officers, by proving himself fit and qualified to occupy the position. The War had unquestionably proved that there were many Indians available who fully fulfilled those fundamental conditions and now in opening the door to the commissioned ranks, gradually there would be no ground for any apprehension. He hoped that British officers entering the Indian Army would realise that this fresh departure in no way lessened the need for continued effort to do their utmost to maintain the high traditions of the Indian Army and would follow the career not less honourable because henceforth it would embrace comradeship with Indian fellow subjects.

NATURAL RELATIONSHIP AS COMRADES.

He hoped that this measure would be regarded as the first step in the inevitable advance which would more and more bring the Indian and British fellow subjects to a proper and natural relationship as comrades in arms engaged in the common cause of the defence of India and the maintenance of the security of the British Empire.

In the course of his speech Lord Islington mentioned that three candidates recommended for temporary commissions had served in the ranks of the British regiments in France. One of them was a grandson of the late Mr Dadabhoy Naoroji.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS OCCUPY SCHMAKOVK.

CONSIDERABLE MILITARY STORES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Czecho-Slovaks hav occupied Schmakovk, two hundred versts from Nikolaievsk, with considerable military stores.

SIR JOSEPH JONAS' CASE.

FOUND "GUILTY OF MISDEMEANOUR" AND FINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 30.

Sir Joseph Jonas' case ended in a verdict of "guilty of misdemeanour." Sir Joseph Jonas was fined £2,000 sterling and the second defendant, Vernon, £1,000. The defendants were ordered to pay costs jointly.

ICELAND AS A SOVEREIGN STATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 30.

STOCKHOLM.—Denmark has acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state under the common King.

EX-MANAGERS OF ENEMY FIRMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., July 30.

Replying to Mr. Rowlands, Mr. Montagu stated that he was asking the Government of India whether it was satisfied that Mr. J. Fericks and Mr. Max Staub, ex-Managers of Messrs. Schroeder Schmidt and Co. and Messrs. Smidt Sanders and Co., respectively, were not acting in any way on behalf of these liquidated firms or still associated with them.

RUBBER SETTLEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 30.

The Rubber Share Brokers Association states that the Merlimau decision (see July 26th) gives the Merlimau Company the statutory ten per cent. on "recurring" expenditure in development since the inception of the company. It is estimated that Merlimau will thus save 25,000 sterling upon 89,000. Every company which is affected by the Vallambrossa decision for income-tax purposes will benefit in the same way as Merliman, if the decision is upheld.

HON. MR. PATEL'S VIEWS ON REFORM PROPOSALS.

"RETROGRADE," "HALTING" AND "DEFECTIVE."

WHAT THE CONGRESS SHOULD DEMAND.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has favoured "The Bombay Chronicle" with his views on the Reform Proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. Mr. Patel subjects the proposals to a masterly analysis and criticism and is of opinion that they are retrograde, halting, disappointing and defective. He states his views as to what should now be the demand of the congress and appeals to all Congressmen to join the Special Congress. Mr. Patel, in the course of his criticism, also gives a revealing summary and analysis of the views of public men who have adopted, on the surface, a sympathetic attitude towards the proposals.

Two Strange Misapprehensions.

Before I state my opinion on the scheme as a whole I should like to dispose of two points which in my opinion are of some importance in assessing its value.

1. (a) The manifesto of the Bombay Nine creates an impression that the elective element in the proposed Council of State is higher than the meagre elective element on the existing Indian Legislative Council. In order to avoid any misunderstanding I quote the very words of the Nine in this connection. They say "Whatever our objection to the Council of State on principle, we admit that the elected element therein of 21 out of 50 is an improvement over the meagre proportion of the elected element in the present Imperial Legislative Council."

I take leave to point out that this statement will not bear examination. Under the existing Council regulations, read with the Government of India Act, the Legislative Council at present consists of 68 Members inclusive of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. Out of this, the elective element is 27. Under the proposed scheme the Council of State will consist of 51 Members inclusive of the Viceroy, of whom 21 will be elected. The elective element is of the total number case 39.7 per cent. in the first case, and 41 per cent. in the second of the total number. It is difficult therefore to understand how the authors of the manifesto assert and admit that the elective element on the Council of State is an improvement on the elective element on the existing Legislative Council.

(b) The manifesto also creates an impression that although resolutions on all matters except those regarding the budget will not be binding upon Provincial Governments, it will be open to a non-official member to achieve his end by another expedient, namely, by bringing in a bill on the subject-matter of the resolution. In this connection the manifesto quotes, as it were, with approval the authors of the scheme, who say in para 237 of their Report "If a member of the Legislative Council wishes the Government to be constrained to take action in a particular direction it will often be open to him to bring in a bill to effect his purpose."

This too is not quite correct for, according to the proposed reforms, any member of the Executive Council has the right to challenge a non-official Bill on its very introduction, on the ground that it trenches on the reserved field of legislation and in that case the Governor is entitled to decline any further discussion of the bill or refer it to the Grand Committee, a body created to secure the passing of such legislation as the Executive considers necessary in spite of the wishes of the Popular Assembly to the contrary.

Scheme Conservative and Retrograde.

2. Several opinions hitherto expressed in connection with the scheme leave an impression that the reforms proposed are in no way retrograde in the sense that they curtail in any degree the rights and privileges so far enjoyed by the representatives of the people. In fact, the authors themselves never intended that their scheme should at all disturb any existing rights or privileges, as will be seen from the following statement in para 246 of the Report:—

"The proposal to withdraw from the Provincial Councils, even as a transitional arrangement, their present opportunities of affecting the action of the Government would certainly meet with great opposition and be regarded as retrograde."

In their anxiety, however, to secure to the executive such legislation as it deems necessary, they have contrived a machinery which will, in effect, seriously impair and undermine the authority of the Legislative Council as a whole and the rights and privileges of non-official members in important matters regarding legislation.

Existing Rights Curtailed.

The position on this question since 1861 is shortly this. Subject to the limitations laid down from time to time by Parliamentary Enactments for the Governance of India, the Legislative Councils in India enjoy full freedom of legislation in their respective legislative fields. The procedure is simple. A bill goes through three readings and becomes law if it is not vetoed. The Council appoints its own Select Committee. There is hardly any distinction in the matter of procedure between an official and a non-official bill. There being no such division as "reserved" or "transferred," a non-official member, subject to the limitations above referred to, is entitled to bring in a bill on any matter without any hitch or hindrance. The proposed reorms will materially affect these rights.

1. The Council will have no exclusive right of appointing the Grand Committee. The Governor will have power to nominate on it a bare majority in addition to himself.

2. In bills referred to the Grand Committee, the Council will have no power to appoint a Select Committee. It will be appointed by the Grand Committee.

3. Any bill dealing with a Reserved Subject and certified by the Governor, as essential for peace or tranquillity of the province or any part thereof or for the discharge of his responsibilities for Reserved Subjects shall be referred by him to the Grand Committee and not to the Select Committee.

4. The bill as passed by the Grand Committee will be reported to the Council for discussion and acceptance within the time limit laid down by the Governor and the Council will have no power to amend or reject it.

5. Any member of the Executive Council will be entitled to challenge any non-official bill on the ground that it trenches on the reserved field of legislation.

6. On the bill being challenged as above, the Governor will be entitled to block its passage altogether without any reference even to the Grand Committee.

Similarly the Governor-General-in-Council is entitled to certify that a bill or an amendment is essential to the interests of peace, order or good government (including in this term sound financial administration) and have it passed by the Council of State in spite of the popular assembly's views to the contrary. If a bill is thrown out or leave to introduce it is refused by the legislative assembly, the Governor-General in Council on a like certificate could take it to the Council of State and get it passed there, merely reporting it to the assembly. As if these powers were not enough the Governor-General-in-Council is further empowered to have a non-official bill, though passed by both the houses, dropped, on his certifying that the bill is prejudicial to good administration.

New Restrictions.

It is true that the authors of the scheme have attempted to justify the creation of the Grand Committee in the province and the Council of State in the Government of India to enable the Executive to secure for them all essential legislation. Whether this plea is valid or not, there is absolutely no justification to clothe the Governor with the power to block the passage of a non-official bill without reference to the Grand Committee and the Governor-General-in-Council to have a bill, passed by the two houses, dropped. In fact, the authors of the scheme themselves have had tacitly to admit in para 254 of their Report that the proposed powers impose new restrictions on the rights of private members introducing bills. They say,

"If the Governor certifies the bill clause or amendment it would be open to him either to decline to allow it to be discussed in which case it would drop, or to suggest to the Council an amended bill or at the request of the Council to refer the bill to a Grand Committee. With this proviso, there will be no need to impose restrictions other than those already imposed by Section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1915, on the right of private members to introduce bills."

Two Illustrations.

In this place I should like to explain by two illustrations how the right of a non-official member will be seriously affected by the proposed change.

1. Land Revenue, will, in all probability, be one of the Reserved heads. Suppose a non-official member brings in a bill to amend the Land Revenue Code providing that the anna-valution of crops—about which we had had so much trouble only recently in the Kaira District—shall, in future, be made by the Revenue Officers and two or three leading non-officials of the locality jointly. On the very introduction of the Bill, the Revenue Member of the Executive Council will challenge it on the ground that it trenches on the "Reserved" field of legislation. The Governor may thereupon certify accordingly and decline to allow the discussion of the Bill.

2. Primary Education will, of course, be one of the "Transferred" Subjects. Suppose, a non-official member brings in a bill providing that Primary Education shall be free and compulsory in particular Local Board areas. The Education member of the Executive Council will, on the very introduction of the bill, challenge it by saying that the Bill contains penal clauses, that certain backward communities in those Local Board areas being turbulent are likely to create disturbance and the bill for these and similar other reasons trenches on the "Reserved" field of legislation. The Governor may thereupon certify accordingly and decline to allow the discussion of the Bill.

Retrograde Proposals.

For these reasons, I am of opinion that the proposed reforms, in so far as they affect the authority of the Legislative Councils and the rights and privileges of non-official members are of a retrograde character. I have already referred to the alleged justification, for some of these restrictions. It is said that way must be found to enable the Executive to get all essential legislation if elective majority is to be given to the legislative councils. I may point out, however, that under the existing constitution of the Councils, the Executive do not always get the laws that they want from the Legislative Councils. The Bengal Legislative Council has already a small elective majority. Some of the

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. PATEL ON REFORMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

other provincial Councils, for instance Bombay, have a strong non-official majority. Under these circumstances and particularly of recent years the Executive have in some cases at any rate found it hard to carry measures according to its will. The Bombay Government had recently introduced a Bill for the amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act enabling them to appoint the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay on the Legislative Council. The amendment was strongly opposed by the non-official members with the result that it was lost. Similarly the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Godbole had moved an important amendment to the Irrigation Bill introduced by the Bombay Government in 1915 and it was supported by the non-official members with the result that when it was put to vote there was tie. Again only last year the Government had to drop the District Board Bill owing to strong non-official opposition. Under the reforms proposed the Executive will be in a much better position in this respect and they will no longer have to face these difficulties. The Madras thirty-three in their manifesto summarize the position on this question in these words: "It is clear that the report is injuenced by scepticism as to the fitness and capacity of the people of India and that their anxiety not to impair the effectiveness of the Executive Government has in some respects tended to strengthen the position of the heads of the Provincial and Central Governments even beyond the present limits."

P. O. G. G.

Before I conclude my remarks on this subject, I should like to point out that the phrase "Peace order and good Government" used by the authors of the Scheme in several places in the report is very vague and indeed, any conceivable legislation could be included within its meaning. All laws passed by any legislature in any country can be described as laws for peace, order and good Government of that Country. I do not know, what other laws, any legislature could be asked to pass. In fact Section 79 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915, which deals with the powers of the Local Legislature in India, defines the extent of those powers in the following terms:—

"79 (1). The local legislature of any province has power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make laws for the peace and good Government of the territories for the time being constituting that province."

Under these circumstances, power proposed to be vested in the Executive to certify any Bill, clause or amendment on the ground that its retention or removal is essential for the peace order or good Government is dangerous in the extreme.

Finally the proposed Scheme renders the subordination and humiliation of the Legislative body complete by providing that the Governor of a province may at any time dissolve the Legislative Council, and the Governor-General the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State or both.

Merits of Congress-League Scheme.

Dealing now with the scheme as a whole, I may say at the outset that generally speaking congressmen are for the Congress League scheme. They regret that their scheme which embodies the demands of the united people of India, and which the authors of the official scheme describe as the latest, most complete and most authoritative representation of the claims of the leading Indian poltical organizations and which they admit command so large a measure of support, that they regard it as disposing of all earlier constitutional essays on somewhat similar lines as disposed of, has not found favour with the authorities. Personally I stand for it and would earnestly appeal to all congressmen once again to press it forward in proper quarters in the first instance. I am not prepared to admit that the last word against it has been pronounced. Whatever its defects—and they certainly are not so many and so serious as they are in the official scheme—it would mark the entire range of provincial Government and also place the Government of India under their control. The acceptance of the scheme would satisfy the people and result in the cessation of political agitation which it is the object of the authors of the official scheme to secure. Several of our public men have due to their attachment to the Congress-League Scheme and also their conviction as reagards the many shortcomings of the official scheme, declared the latter as "unacceptable" or "useless" and advocate its wholesale rejection. There are others who hold strongly that wholesale, or summary rejection of it is inadvisable, out of question, suicidal and what-not. They advocate that the scheme should be accepted if it is modified on the lines suggested by them. There is yet a third class of public men who say that the scheme must be accepted but they add that it would be more acceptable if it were modified as they suggest. It is said in some quarters that some of the wholesale rejection-wallas are, since they first expressed themselves against the scheme, persuaded to come round to the view that the scheme should be accepted if modified, in order to preserve unity among the congressmen; but it is feared that they suggest or would suggest modifications which, in effect, would wreck the scheme. Let us therefore, leave their opinions aside and examine the modifications suggested by some of the other Congress Leaders and see how they affect the scheme in question. In appreciating the effect of these modifications it is necessary to remember that the proposals while starting the idea of Responsible Government and attempting to sow its seed in the provinces, lay down with great emphasis two main principles on which the whole structure of the scheme is founded.

(1) The Governor is to be responsible for the good administration of his province and if legislative councils are to be re-constituted, elective majority methods must be devised to secure to him all essential legislation and necessary supplies at least for reserved subjects.

(2) The Government of India must remain wholly responsible to Parliament and saving such responsibility its authority in essential matters must remain indisputable. If, therefore, the institution of an assembly with a large elected majority is to be created methods must be found to keep unimpaired the capacity of the Government of India to obtain its will in all, essential matters.

MODERATES' VIEWS ANALYSED.

Bearing these two principles in mind let us proceed to examine the modifications suggested by some of our public men, other than those who advocate the rejection of the scheme.

Hon. Mr. Chintamani.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani says.—

1. I would, however, strenuously resist the very dubious and an almost unacceptable proposal that in addition to the executive Councils and ministers there might be in the provincial government an additional member or members without portfolios and to be appointed from among senior officials.

2. Not less than four-fifths of the provincial Legislative Councils should consist of elected members and not more than one-half of the remainder should be officials.

3. I do not agree that the Governor should be the President of the Council. Either he should be elected by the Council or if he must be nominated the Council should have the right at least to elect the Vice President.

4. I see no objection (a) to Government being required to give effect to resolutions carried by two-thirds majority and (b) to the Council being given power to make its own rules for the conduct of business.

5. The reasons given for the constitution of Grand Commitee are neither adequate nor convincing: notwithstanding what is said in para 248 I am persuaded that the power vested in the Government of India to legislate for the provinces meets all requirements.

6. The legislative Council should have more and the Governor-in-Council less control over Budget dispositions.

7. Every subject that can possibly be included in the list of transferred subjects should be taken out of the reserved group which should comprise no more than the irreducible minimum.

8. We must do everything in our power to secure a third member in the Governor-General's Executive Council unless the number of ordinary members is to be reduced from 6 to 4.

9. In the Council of State the number of elected members should be raised from 21 to 25.

10. The legislative assembly of India should be given some real power however circumscribed it may be both over legislation and finance.

11. Without any risk resolutions can be made ordinarily binding on the executive if they are passed by both houses of legislature.

12. The Governor-General should have no power to remove to the reserved list any transferred subject.

13. The Commission of inquiry should meet at shorter intervals than 10 years.

14. A serious attempt should be made to give some hopeful indication to the aspiring people of India (a) that complete provincial autonomy can be attained in about a dozen years from the date of the first introduction of the reforms and (b) that the stage of full responsible Government in the Government of India can be reached in another twelve or fifteen years.

The Hon. Mr. Shastri says.—

Country attaches the greatest possible importance to fiscal autonomy on which no definite recommendation is made.

2. We cannot consent to leave the Government of India untouched. Is it contended that we cannot manage the manufacture of salt, the Income Tax, the Railways, if the assembly is left free to legislate for these and similar departments?

3. Members without portfolios are apt to prove an encumbrance.

4. Privy Council having no constitutional functions will become ceremonious and ornamental.

5. The addition of one Indian member to the Viceroy's Executive Council is totally insufficient when the restriction of its maximum number is removed.

6. Ordinarily the institution of a second house implies a wholly elected first house. At any rate the majority in the case of the Indian Legislative Assembly must be more than two thirds.

7. In the case of provincial legislatures real autonomy would be impracticable without an absolutely decisive majority.

8. The provincial legislatures must have power to raise and debate definite matters of urgent public importance.

9. The Governor must be under an obligation to summon the Council at stated intervals.

10. Government should not preside nor nominate President.

11. Ministers must be allowed the same status and the same salary as members of the Executive Councils.

12. The report presents lamentable weakness for services. The opinion of important non-official Indians is frankly opposed to any increase in their salaries and pensions and they will not be deterred by extravagant encomiums from resisting demands in this behalf on the public purse.

13. The oppression of the minorities is unquestionably the fittest occasion for the exercise of a veto. The chapter recommending special powers to the Government of India for protecting the interests of Europeans, Christian missionaries and the domiciled community is not happily conceived. The facts of the day require rather a frank recognition that certain classes are in the enjoyment of undue privileges. The abolition of these and the establishment of absolute equality between individual and individual, irrespective of race birth or religion are essential conditions for the success of reforms.

"Servant of India."

The "Servant of India" in its issue of the 11th July while emphasizing most of Mr. Shastri's suggestions *advocates the acceptance of the scheme if it is improved in the following manner*:—

1. The completion of the scheme must be placed beyond the hazards of the beaurcratic jealousy and interested agitation by suitable provisions embodied in the statute which decrees the new order. This necessity is as great in the case of the Government of India as in that of the Local Government. The proposals are defective in this cardinal particular.

2. There is no prospect of the scheme being enthusiastically accepted by any section of the progressive Indian opinion unless the liberalisation of the Government of India be fully provided for and secured in the statute.

3. It is only fair that the strength of the Viceroy's executive Council should be divided half and half between Europeans and Indians.

4. The reserved services should be, in the case of the advanced provinces no more than is absolutely required in the interest of peace and order.

5. The ministers having to run the expending services and face the odium of fresh taxation should enjoy absolute equality of status and pay with members of the executive council.

6. All proposals savouring of favoured treatment to particular communities, casting suspicion on the impartiality of Indians in power must be scrupulously avoided.

7. The legislative assembly and council must be freed from official leading strings and allowed to choose their own president and vice-president.

These opinions read together leave no doubt in my mind, that they give the gobye to the two main principles above referred to on which the authors have based their proposals. I do not wish to make any comment on the modifications suggested. Suffice it to say that they aim at securing to the country a scheme, akin more to the Congress-League scheme, than to the scheme in question.

I now proceed to enumerate somewhat less drastic suggestions of those public men who advocate the acceptance of the scheme which they say would be more acceptable if it is modified on the lines suggested by them.

Suggestions of the Bombay Nine.

1. We trust that the recommendations of the two Committees on whose recommendations a good deal will depend will be conceived and carried out in a liberal way. In regard to the Committee to be appointed to allocate subjects we would urge that it should be directed to adopt a bold line and with due regard to ensurance of successful working, put as much as possible into the category of transferred and as little as is absolutely necessary under present war conditions into the category of reserved more especially in the advanced provinces.

2. Every effort should be made to secure 4/5ths elective element in the provincial legislative council.

3. The pay of the ministers should be laid down in the statute itself as the same as that of the members of the Executive Council.

4. The creation of members without portfolios is an undesirable innovation and should be dropped.

5. The Indian element in the Executive Council of the Governor-General should be one-half.

6. If the Council of State is to be retained the number of elected numbers should be 25 instead of 21.

7. Provision should be made for the selection of a dozen qualified and competent non-official members from both the elected as well as the nominated portion of the legislature for the purpose of conferring for the present with the finance member, in order that the non-official vote may be heard in the preparation of the Budget.

8. Provision should be made of however tentative a character for contingency of India being granted fiscal freedom on terms of equality with the colonies.

9. Income Tax revenue from general stamp duty, railways, post and telegraph (in so far as their general administration other than for military purposes is concerned) and above all salt and Customs are some of the items which should be gradually transferred into the control of Indian ministers in the Government of India. British cabinet and Parliament should be requested to introduce into the Bill some measure for the transfer of power to the legislative assembly of India and to provide for future progress towards complete responsible Government of the Government of India itself.

10. The preparation of the Council of State over the head of the legislative assembly of India would be a grievous blunder and therefore that objectionable feature of the proposal should be forthwith dropped and the plan of Grand Committee proposed by the authors of the scheme for the provinces adopted.

Suggestions of the Madras thirty three.

In their manifesto they suggest that the path of wisdom lies not in the rejection of the scheme but in the securing of considerable modifications in it. They therefore, accept the scheme merely as a basis for discussion and propose the following modifications.

1. The procedure of certification by the Governor-General should be restricted to cases where the interests of peace and order may require it.

2. The control over customs and tariffs should be fully vested in the central legislature.

3. The budget should be voted upon by legislature excepting what may be required for the army and the navy and vested interests of existing services.

4. There should be a large Indian element in the Executive Council of the Government of India.

5. In the provincial Governments the transferred subjects should comprise all except law, justice and police.

6. Subjects should pass from the head 'reserved' to the head 'transferred' as a matter of course after a fixed period unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Royal Commission to be appointed under the scheme that such transfer is undesirable to the public interest.

7. The amount that may as of right be insisted upon for the allotment to the reserved departments should be on the basis of pre-war expenditure on those departmnts.

8. That any further amendment required for reserved subjects should be voted upon and raised by means of bills passed by the legislative councils.

9. There is no adequate justification for the proposal to appoint members without portfolios from among high officials for purposes of consultation and advice.

These proposals taken together run counter to the two main principles of the scheme in question and undoubtedly they comprise some of the leading features of the Congress-League Scheme as the authors of the Madras manifesto themselves admit. A careful study and analysis of either set of modifications makes it perfectly clear that the objection is not confined to the details of the scheme but is extended to the fundamental principles on which the whole scheme is based. The reasons why the scheme is so halting, so disappointing and so defective are to be found in chapter VI of the report. The perusal of that chapter leaves no room for doubt that the authors believe that India is not fit for Responsible Government. There they talk of the poverty, ignorance and helplessness of the people of India, of a series of cleavages of religion, race and caste. They say that 226 out of 244 millions of people in British India lead a rural life and the proportion of these who even give a thought to matters beyond the horizon of their villages, is very small. They believe that these rural people are not concerned with District Boards or Municipal Boards and many of them know of no executive power above the district officer and of Parliament and even of the legislative council they have never heard. They further believe that there is an enormous country population for the most part ignorant, non-politically minded and unused to any system of election and they doubt the claim of educated Indians to represent the illiterate masses. Indeed, in one place they say "we wish to insist on the importance of these factors in considering the time necessary for the complete attainent of responsible Government in a a country where in spite of rapid process of growth so great a majority of people do not ask for it and are not yet fitted for it. But our chief purpose is more important than this. We desire to test the wisdom of the announcement of August 20th. So it is with such information and such prejudices that the authors proceed to formulate a scheme not because the people deserve any measure of responsible Government but because the announcement has been made and it must be put to test. They have, in the circumstances of the country as they viewed, put too illiberal an interpretation on the announcement of August 20 and indeed in shutting out all real reforms in the Government of India, taken up a position incompatible with the spirit, and with due deference I say also, with the letter of that announcement. No wonder then that the scheme fails to satisfy even the most moderate public opinion in India. You might express your dissatisfaction by saying that the scheme is "unacceptable" "unacceptable without extensive modifications" "acceptable if materially modified"; or "more acceptable if modified on certain lines." It is all the same so long as we make it quite clear to the British Democracy that the scheme as it stands does not satisfy us. No good purpose will be served bp quarrelling over the words or phrases used by this party or that in expressing its dissatisfaction. So long as the people of India have no effective voice in the determination of their future these expressions mean very little if they mean anything at all. Our duty under the circumstances is plain. Let us, on the one hand, respectfully but emphatically acquaint the British Public and the authorities that we are not at all satisfied with what has been offered and on the other, meet together and calmly and seriously formulate our demands in the light of the new situation. I earnestly appeal to all leading Congressmen to make it a point to attend the Special session of the Congress. Let them all put their heads together in the subjects committee, consider the comparative merits and demerits of the Congress-League Scheme and the scheme in question and finally draw up a scheme for submission to the authorities. I feel confident that all parties will be unanimous. The mood for quarrel which the publication of the scheme gave birth to is fast disappearing and that for conciliation is day by day increasing. Let us therefore sink all our difference at this supreme hour and do what the gravity of the occason demands. With a reasonably conciliatory spirit—of which the signs fortunately are not wanting—on both sides, I am sure the proposal for the total rejection of the scheme in question will not be pressed by its advocates or if pressed will not find any very appreciable support.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DEMAND.

In conclusion I take leave to place for the consideration of the public my own views regarding the lines on which our demands should be shaped.

(1) Secretary of State's Council should be abolished.

(2) There should two permanent under-secretaries to assist the Secretary of State. One of them should be an Indian.

(3) Fiscal autonomy should be granted to India. Denial of it is, in my opinion the very negation of responsible Government.

(4) Select major provinces should be granted full responsible Government.

(5) In the remaining provinces partial responsible Government as proposed in the report should be introduced with the following modifications:

(a) Transfered subjects should comprise all except law, justice and police.

(b) Reserved subjects should pass to the transferred head, as a matter of course. on the expiration of five years unless the Royal Commission reports otherwise.

(c) Royal Commission should meet every five years.

(d) Complete responsible Government in all the provinces should be guaranteed in ten years.

(e) Governor-General should have no power to transfer subjects from one head to the other.

(f) There should be no Grand Committee even in the provinces where partial responsible Government is introduced. Power vested in the Government of India to legislate for the provinces is in my opinion sufficient for securing necessary legislation to the executive for the reserved subjects.

6. Elective element in the Provincial Council should be four-fifths.

7. Members without portfolios should have no place.

8. There should be no power vested in the Governor to appoint under-secretaries.

9. Council should have power to make or unmake rules for the conduct of its business, no sanction of the Governor being required on that behalf.

'0. Council shoul elect its President and vice-President.

11. Ministers should enjoy equality of pay and status with members of the Executive Council.

12. There should be an obligation to convene meetings at stated intervals or on the requisition of a certain proportion of the members of the Council.

13. The term of the Council should be five years.

14. Partial responsible Government should be introduced in the Government of India as proposed in the scheme for the provinces.

15. There should be minster or ministers in charge of transferred subjects enjoying equality of pay and status with members of the Executive Council.

16. Income Tax, salt, general stamp, post, telegraph and railways should be among the transferred subjects to start with.

17. Royal Commission should meet every five years to report on the working of the system and recommend such further transfer as it deems proper.

18. Complete responsible Government in the Government of India should be guaranteed in twenty years.

19. Council of State must go.

20. Grand Committee as proposed by the provinces may be created to secure necessary legislation to the executive for the reserved subjects.

21. Legislative Assembly should have at least three-fourths elected majority.

22. Budget should be voted upon by the Legislative Assembly but the Governor-General should have power to restore any item struck out by the Assembly on a certificte that for reasons to be stated such restoration is in his opinion absolutely necessary for the discharge of his responsibility for reserved subjects or for the peace or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof.

23. Legislative Assembly should have power to make or unmake its own rules of business without reference to the Governor-General.

24. There should be an obligation to convene meetings at stated intervals or on the requisition of a certain proportion of the members of the Assembly.

25. The term of the Assembly should be five years.

26. Committees and Commissions to be appointed should have on them Indians elected by the Indian Legislative Council.

27. There should be no Privy Council.

28. There should be no increase whatsoever in the pay and pension of officials as proposed in the Report.

29. Recommendations vesting special powers in the Government of India to protect the interests of certain classes must be dropped. Undue privileges hitherto allowed to certain classes must also go and an absolute equality between individual and individual must be established.

30. Definite recommendations must be made to make India self-defending.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA AND SIR S. P. SINHA

QUESTION ON THEIR OPINIONS ON REFORM SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

Recd. 2-25 p.m., July 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir S. P. Sinha had informed him of their intention to make the recent statements regarding the Indian Reforms, but no question of his approval could possibly arise. The Government was anxious that statements of opinion and criticism whatever they might be should be fully available to the public, subject to the ordinary rules of censorship.

Mr. Montagu promised to communicate with the Government of India, Colonel Yate's suggestion that a substantial increase in the pay of British officers in the Indian Army should be considered.

COAL MERCHANTS AND CONTROL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Those who are in the Coal Trade are fully conscious of the entire dislocation of business which has unfortunately taken place for the last three or four years due to the sad but inevitable war.

Government needed coal for the purpose of succesfully carrying on the war and when it was found necessary that a stoppage should be put to piling of coal by some merchants and consumers they naturally thought it necessary to have some control over the despatches.

Consumers were asked to fill in Indent Forms stating their stock and monthly consumption and when it was found that it did not result in honest distribution, certain additional queries were added in the Indent-Forms and a sort of undertaking given by them not to resell the coal. Every one appreciates the object of the control of coal and sees the urgent necessity of such a step, but while doing so, one regrets to find that the object is not carried to a successful end. We can quote instances by dozens, where local mills and steamship agents had to pay very heavy prices for their urgent requirements and when rich local industries could manage to get coal at fanciful prices, poor minor industries had in more instances than one to stop absolutely, since all their attempts to get coal failed miserably.

No doubt due to urgent war demands of empties there has been a scarcity of wagons but in spite of all this the very fact that except for a week or two when some mills had to purchase wood, our mills have got their supply either against their indents or from the emergency stock of the Deputy Coal Controller, proves that sufficient empties are available to carry coal to Bombay.

One of the chief reasons that could be attributed to the failure of the present system of control is that the entire management is in the hands of Government Officials, without any helping hand, assistance, or cooperation of practical and experienced men in the Trade.

The war is an inevitable evil; and every honest citizen is anxious to help the Government in all possible ways, and those who are in the Coal Trade fully understand that Government must have coal to carry on the war to a successful end. One who is watching the history of the war also sees that we do not see the end of it in the immediate future. Are we then going to let the Coal Trade in this Presidency and especially in the Island of Bombay go to utter ruin, without lending a helping hand to Government which is in its way doing its very best to see that all the Bombay Mills are kept running? This idea had been troubling several of the leading Coal Merchants for some time, and with this object in view they have recently formed themselves into an Association and styled it "The Bombay Coal Merchants' Association." Almost all the leading firms dealing in coal have joined the Association.

We are confident that if the Association works in harmony with the Controller, and the writer is fully assured by the leading members of the Association that their main object is to do so, there will be a better and honest distribution of coal.

The new Association intends doing its best to see that the Coal Trade which is destined to be one of the largest industries in the country after the war, does not suffer as it has unfortunately done under the present regime.—Yours, etc.,

COAL MERCHANT.

ONE SHOT FOR TWO.

SUICIDE OF MAN AND WIFE.

SENSATION IN MADRAS HOTEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Europeans, were found dead with bullet wounds in their heads in their room at Hotel D'Angelis, Mount Road. Inspector Moss forcing an entrance into the room found the lady dead in a pool of blood with a letter signed "K" in the hand stating that since they were married, they experienced a lot of difficulties. Mr. Kennedy was found with an automatic pistol of six chambeds, five loaded and the other empty. A cartridge was lying on the floor besmeared with blood. There was only a two anna piece in his coat pocket. It appears that both of them put their heads in one line the man discharging the bullet which passing through their heads killed them on the spot. Inspector Moss held an inquest and the verdict was death due to suicide.

Further particulars go to show that Mr. A. H. Kennedy, aged 35, and his wife Mrs. Norah Kennedy, aged 22, arrived at the hotel from Waltair on 16th instant. On two occasions after arrival they paid up their hotel charges, but from 22nd July onwards their bills were overdue. They evidently retired to bed after dinner on Saturday night and on Sunday morning when a waiter went up with their Chota Hazri, he found the door barred and got no answer when he knocked the door again later on. Suspicion of the hotel staff being aroused, the police was immediately sent for. When the police entered the room they found Mr. Kennedy lying on the bed in a pool of blood and Mrs. Kennedy was on the floor. The former had a bullet would through the head while the same bullet had enteded Mrs. Kennedy's head and lodged there. From the position in which the bodies were found and from the direction of the wound it was evident both husband and wife laid side by side with their heads placed together and the husband fired the pistol. There was a letter left on the table written in a lady's hand signed "Norah K." to the effect that since their marriage she and her husband had a lot of troubles, and that as there was no other way out of their difficulties they were driven to end their lives. An examination of their effects showed that the parties were accustomed to decent living. An inquest having been held, a verdict of "death from a pistol wound, self-inflicted" was returned. The lady was wearing some jewels at the time of her death, but when the belongings of the parties were searched, nothing else of any value was found.

Enquiries are being made by the police to trace the antecedents of the parties.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MISS MOINETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In to-day's Edition of your paper you publish a letter re the appointment of Miss Moinette in place of Prof A. C. Farran proceeding on war service.

The writer has made a wanton attack on the Educational Department which is roundly abused in that parrot-like phraseology of to-day and the appointment is hailed as evidence of a settled programme to thwart the aspirations of educated Indians.

In these times all oriental and old fashioned ideas of the inferiority of women are swept off at a blow. Miss Moinette is moreover an Oxford graduate and your correspondent seems to be altogether ignorant of her qualifications. Again this lady has not commenced her lectures and it is cowardly to attack her before the merits of the lectures can be appreciated.

We may add that your correspondent has not suggested any names of Indians holding European qualifications. As a matter of fact we have already two senior professors with Indian qualifications who have taken the place of I.E.S., men which in itself gives your correspondent the lie in the throat.

Lastly your correspondent has rushed into prnt, frothing at the mouth without taking the least trouble to ascertain the facts and he seems to suffer from a bureaucratic nervous breakdown.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. C.
V. D. K.

Elphinstone College,
30th July.

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THE REFORM SCHEME.

PROVINCIAL TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears pretty clear from the report on reforms that, provincial legislatures are to have full power of taxation, though their control over expenditure is to be limited to the separated departments, the allotments for the reserved services being ensured to the executive council by the power of certifying conferred on the head of the Government. So far as taxation is concerned, there is nothing in the report which suggests any restrictions of the power of the legislative council in this behalf. If the residue of revenue which is available to the Minister is sufficient to meet the needs of the departments for which he is responsible to the legislature, there is not much difficulty. But if that is not so, he must propose additional taxation, the decision about which will be arrived at after consultation between Governor and the Minister. In deciding the matter, the minister must have his eye upon a legislative council, because if his proposal does not find favour with it, he is placed in an awkward position. True, he is irremovable and for several years will be responsible only to his constituents. In any case he will have to alter the budget in consonance with the financial resolutions passed by the legislature. After the lapse of five years the minster may become a minister in the Parliamentary sense, his salary being voted by the legislative council. The difficulty of the minister's position with regard to the imposition of the taxation may, to a certain extent, exercise some restraining influence upon the executive council with reference to expenditure on reserved services. But while he cannot control that expenditure, he has to face difficulties which are partly created by it and partly by departments in his charge.

Except in so far as the Governor exercises his power of certifying, the budget will be altered according to resolutions carried in the council. This means or ought to mean that the taxation power of the legislature will affect indirectly, if not directly, the administration even of the reserved departments. The Montagu-Chelmsford report, in pointing out, why it cannot accept the proposal of the Congress-League scheme with respect to the financial powers of the provincial legislatures, describes the practice of the British House of Commons. It says:—"In England it is a well established rule that the Government only can propose fresh expenditure; no amendment can be moved to increase a grant or to alter its destination. Initiative lies with the Government. The House makes very little use of its undoubetd power to reject or to reduce the amounts asked for; it supervises, rather than directs finance; and the utility of the debate on the estimates lies in securing publicity and criticism rather than in actually controlling expenditure."

In England the above practice is accounted for by the fact that the Cabinet which presents the financial proposals has behind it the backing of a majority of members in the House who take and must take pretty good care to see that for the sake of their party, the budget of the ministry is accepted and that the Government is not defeated. But under the proposed scheme in India the Government of Provinces is divided and is only partly responsible. The minister alone must face the House with his taxation proposals and must accept whatever modifications may be made in them by the legislature.

The point to be borne in mind, however, is that through its power of taxation, the legislature will be able indirectly to control the administration of the reserved departments. As members will have the right to move resolutions proposing enhancement or reduction of taxation, the proposals, if passed, will affect the executive Government's policy with reference to those departments and a conflict of jurisdiction will arise unless the executive quietly submit to the changes proposed. It may be that, so long as the Government receives what it wants for expenditure on reserved services, it will not care what new taxes are imposed and what old ones are reduced or enhanced. According to the Report, the power of insisting upon budgetted allotments being retained is intended to enable Government so far as it is responsible to Parliament to carry out the responsibilities. But it may be that the financial resolutions of the council may conflict with previous Acts of the legislature or with the executive powers exercised by Government under them. Certain financial resolutions may make an amendment of Provincial laws necessary, and the whole machinery of legislation will have to be set in motion with the result that the change in the law may not be made. What is then to happen to the financial resolution—the legislature's power of taxation?

At present, the Government of India, for instance, raises the scale of incometax in its budget proposals and as the proposal is not voted by the legislative council, there is no difficulty. But if the Income-Tax Act has to be amended for the purpose it must get the measure passed in the legislature, which, however, it can easily do with the official majority at its back. This position is not much altered under the proposed scheme of Reforms. While the Government can get any measure passed by the machinery of the Grand Committee, a private bill may be challenged on the ground that it trenches on the reserved field of legislation. And the Governor has the power of declining to allow a bill to be discussed if it is challenged. Financial resolutions many times trench upon the reserved field of legislation and prove nugatory and the taxation power of the council will be only nominal.

It will be open to any member of the legislature to propose a reduction or enhancement in the amount put down in the budget under the Land Revenue or Forests, for instance. If the resolution is carried, it must be given effect to. But the members of the executive council who are concerned with those reserved subjects, may, for certain reasons, not be willing to carry out the resolution, as the practice so far followed has been to raise or reduce those items of revenue by a more executive act without reference to the legislature. And if the legislature were to be allowed to control the administration of the reserved departments in this way, what is the good of reserving them and making the members in charge of them irresponsible? An anomolous situation is thus created by this conflict between a financial resolution and executive discretion and the power of provincial taxation imposed upon the legislature turns out to be partial and unreal. Whether the indirect control of the reserved departments like land revenue should be granted to the legislature in the interests of the dumb, ignorant masses or not, is another matter into the discussion of which I do not wish here to enter. I am concerned with enquiring what is the scope and the nature of the power of provincial taxation which has been conceded to the legislative councils in the reform scheme. I do not as yet see my way clear and from statements which have appeared in certain papers, my apprehensions are strengthened that the financial power of the provincial legislatures is not as substantial as it appears on the surface.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. KALE.

Fergusson College, Poona.

The Accountant General to the Government of India was in Trivandrum last week, where he inspected accounts, local post and telegraphed offices.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 29th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.729 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.6 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 "
Dew Point	74.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.753 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	80.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	290 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.09 Inch.
Total fall during month	4.22 "
Do: do year	27.50 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 30th July 1918	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Soth.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Soth.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	30	m 3 51	16 8	30	m 9 36	19 2
		3 49a	26 11		10 21a	16 8
Wed.	31	m 3	26 1	31	m 10 53	20 5
	Aug.	4 46a	25 10	Aug.	11 32a	17 0
Thur	1	m 6 24	25 10	1		
		5 54a	25 1		0 30a	21 0
Fri.	2	m 7 52	26 2	2	m 0 47	17 1
		12a	24 8		0a	20 10
Sat.	3	m 9 4	26 10	3	m 1 56	17 0
		8 38a	27 10		3 16a	20 3
Sun.	4	m 10 1	27 6	4	m 2 58	16 9
		9 43a	25 4		4 12a	19 6
Mon.	5	m 10 46	27 11	5	m 3 50	16 7
		10 34a	25 11		4 54a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
July	30 (Tuesday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
"	31 (Wednesday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
Aug.	1 (Thursday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
"	2 (Friday)	6h. 16m	7h. 14m.
"	3 (Saturday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
"	4 (Sunday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
"	5 (Monday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59 6m. a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46 4m. a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	10h.	32.3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	29d	6h.	17.1m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. In the east and north Punjab humidity is in considerable defect and temperature above the average both by day and night, the excess in the maximum ranging up to 17 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.53in. of rain and Allahabad 0.73in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity has risen and is now nearly normal. Day temperature is lower in the east of the division but continues in considerable excess in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. In Rajputana humidity is below normal and day temperature slightly or moderately above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.15 of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature remains in slight or moderate excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Raipur reports 4.90in., Chanda 1.15in., Nagpur 0.58in., Akola 0.47in., Amraoti 0.62in., Khandwa and Hoshangabad 0.20in. each and Jubbulpore 1.08in. Skies are overcast and humidity is locally above normal in the south. Day temperature is lower generally and is below normal at a few stations in the south, but is still in slight excess locally in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.75in., Mormugao 0.56in. and Karwar 1.05in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad reports 1.43in., Hyderabad 0.75in., Belgaum 0.48in. and Sholapur 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity remains below normal in the north Bombay Deccan, but is in excess in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is in slight excess in the north Bombay Deccan, but has fallen elsewhere and is considerably below the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The influence of the depression from the Bay is more marked to-day in the Central Provinces, but its centre is still outside the reporting area. Heavy rain has fallen in its neighbourhood in the east of the Central Provinces, Raipur reporting 4.90in Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, east Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan, north Malabar and the Konkan, and has been local in the United Provinces Central India West and on the north Madras coast.

An increase of rain appears probable in the west of the Central Provinces and Central India West and an extension into the north Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 30th of July, 1918

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th July)	95.3	85.5	69	..	..	..
Jask	92.5	81.8	88	..	..	—0.03
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (29th July)	89.9	85.6	82	..	..	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.3	82.8	67	..	1.20	—1.40
Rawalpindi	103.6	79.8	42	..	3.17	—6.80
Lahore	106.9	8..1	50	..	2.15	—4.78
Hissar	107.3	85.2	47	..	0.48	—5.11
Ambala	109.9	84.1	58	..	2.61	—8.35
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.4	79.2	90	0.53	3.13	—8.05
Mainpuri	104.8	85.0	67	..	2.03	—7.14
Jhansi	101.8	79.3	81	0.07	5.89	—10.08
Cawnpore	96.8	81.3	79	..	25.25	—7.67
Allahabad	100.0	77.1	84	0.73	9.66	—6.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobsbad	108.1	80.8	67	..	0	—1.16
Karachi	85.	78.2	86	..	0.06	—3 94
Ajmer	95.8	79.0	66	..	1.82	—6.67
Jalpore	101.5	81.1	55	..	0.68	—9.10
Kotah	101.4	79.6	68	0.03	5.93	—5.66
Mount Abu	78.0	63.4	92	..	25.98	—20.47
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	78.3	65	..	0.14	—8.55
Dwarka	87.2	79.9	88	0.01	0.11	—9.23
Veraval	85.1	80.1	81	..	0.04	—6.23
Rajkot	95.9	73.6	65	..	5.92	—9.48
Bhavnagar Para	100.2	78.2	74	..	2.73	—8.71
Surat	91.7	79.3	75	..	11.88	—13 37
Ahmedabad	98.4	73.0	70	..	2.87	—13.33
Deesa	98.6	77.7	66	..	8.18	—8.18
Neemuch	96.1	77.6	78	..	11.50	—0.99
Indore	94.1	71.4	89	0.15	5.36	—9.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.9	72.9	94	1.08	10.56	—14.40
Saugor	88.8	74.8	90	0.01	10.85	—9.26
Hoshangabad	85.1	78.4	88	0.20	8.17	—12.67
Khandwa	92.0	72.9	98	0.20	7.24	—6.63
Akola	95.8	71.8	97	0.47	6.50	—8.10
Amraoti	92.3	70.8	96	0.62	10.99	—4.48
Nagpur	83.6	72.9	93	0.58	18.20	—4.88
Chanda	75.7	72.2	94	1.15	18.15	—5.30
Raipur	83.3	73.8	98	4.90	37.63	+15.37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	80.8	78	0.01	15.05	—28.20
Ratnagiri	83.1	79.1	74	0.75	30.11	—32.27
Marmugao	83.4	..	90	0.56	33.28	—28.20
Karwar	83.2	71.6	86	1.05	40.03	—25.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	76.0	65	..	2.10	—7.48
Ahmednagar	87.0	72.8	63	..	2.01	—6.85
Poona	86.5	68.8	69	..	1.56	—10.66
Sholapur	84.1	71.2	86	0.11	3.52	—5.54
Bijapur	85.4	69.8	82	..	1.08	—4.44
Belgaum	75.9	64.3	92	0.48	7.08	—17.73
Aurangabad	87.5	72.4	81	..	2.13	—10.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	75.9	69.8	95	1.43	9.46	—6.16
Hyderabad	76.4	70.1	90	0.75	8.15	—2.65
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.9	73.1	86	0.25	37.52	—36.37
Calicut	82.4	75.7	94	0.28	24.30	—40.31
Cochin	86.0	77.1	83	0.01	20.30	—31.07
Colombo	86.5	79.2	84	0.08	8.02	—4.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.9	73.0	82	0.80	5.86	—4.64
Bellary	90.3	71.5	56	..	0.31	—3.43
Cuddapah	88.3	77.9	62	0.02	1.87	—4.83
Madras	98.4	82.4	52	..	2.45	—3.19
Bangalore	81.8	65.8	73	..	2.86	—4.64
Coimbatore	88.0	72.8	77	..	0.17	—3.03
Trichinopoly	93.9	76.9	60	..	3.62	+0 95
Negapatam	94.6	77.3	65	..	3.66	+0.60

AT SOCIETY'S HOME.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY.

An "At Home" of members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Tuesday.

The election of the following 36 members since the last meeting was announced:—

Mr. H. W. Joynson, Nakon, Lampang; Dr. S. R. Machave, L.C.P. and S., Bombay; Mr. R. W. Scaldwell, Hassan; Kumari Shri Bakuverba of Gondal; Major J. E. Hughes, Bombay; Mr. F. G. A. Macaulay, Madras; Col. W. J. Beyts, R.A.M.C., Bombay; Mr. Philip Watson, Rangoon; Capt. D. MacLachlan, I.A.R.O., Panjgur; Mr. H. Dawson, Chittoor; The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad; Mr. G. M. Wise, Bombay; Capt. D. H. Coats, R.A.M.C., Karachi; Mr. L. S. White, Cawnpore; The Junagadh Durbar; Mr. B. H. Hayes, Meiktila; Lieut. A. D. McDonough, Cawnpore; Mr. H. Donaldson, Bombay; Capt. E. R. S. Dodds, I.A., Bombay; Capt. N. L. Angelo, Mesopotamia; The Principal, Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong; Mr. T. A. Martin, Penang; Capt. Kumar Amar Singh, Delhi; Mr. T. B. Hawkins, Bombay; Mr. David E. Gomme, I.A.R.O., Calcutta; Lieut. P. S. Humm, Dagshai; Capt. R. Hobkirk, Mesopotamia; Major C. G. Crosthwaite, I.A., Bannu; Major A. Marshall, D.S.O., Quetta; Col. G. C. Ogilvie, R.E., Quetta; Mr. Lal Ram Pratap Singh, Miss B. Wooldridge, Bombay; Mr. B. A. Fernandes, Bandra; Mr. G. Wranghame-Hardy, Darjeeling; Capt. G. H. de C. Martin, Mesopotamia; Mrs. Mabel E. Dibell, Madras.

The Society acknowledges a number of contributions from members serving with the Forces in Mesopotamia and elsewhere.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by his Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1918, at 5-45 p.m.

Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows who intend to be present on the occasion are requested to kindly intimate their intention *in writing* to the Registrar, preferably before Wednesday, the 14th August.

KIRKEE LEAVE CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Seeing "Artilleryman's" letter in your issue of yesterday, I was rather surprised to see that he only saw three tents down during the wet weather we had. If he had said a dozen it would have been nearer the mark. One tent that came down was an office tent and pay books were floating about, and next day all our company's books were out to dry. The "mochee" tent was also down, and the only thing that kept the "darzie's" tent up was its reputation. On both sides of the dining halls, tents were down. This happened when most of the men were out. I am afraid the occupants of the tents will have more than a little work when the heavy rains start, pegs won't hold in that ground unless there are holes drilled first to take the pegs. I hardly think "Artilleryman" is justified in writing about his comrades in such a manner when they have taken a drop too much. A British soldier does not want to do much more to create a good impression. He comes on leave to enjoy himself and he has very little scope to do so when on station leave. A well-known entertainer spoke on the good behaviour of the leave camp boys, and this was when the camp was at its best in May. I agree with your correspondent when he says there is plenty of room for improvement. No doubt, next year things will be better, but I am afraid a lot of the boys will say "once bit twice shy." Thanking you for your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

STILL HAVING SOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to tender my most sincere thanks to you for publishing my letter, under the "nom-de-plume" of "One of the Old 'Uns," in your invaluable paper. It has already had far-reaching effects, and proved my statements beyond doubt. The paper had not been distributed in the camp two hours, when the price of cigarettes dropped 25 per cent., and quite a flutter was caused in the regimental "dove-cotes." Regarding the Institutes, one thing would be a great improvement, as follows. In the old days the O. C. considered it his duty to have a price list, the prices on which, were investigated by him to see they were not exorbitant, and compared favourably with those of other units. This he signed and caused to be hung up in a prominent place, all alterations or additions to be initialled by him. This has not yet been done here, and of course allows a lot of petty "profiteering." A price list as above is very satisfactory to all. One such is displayed at the supper bar, but prices there are, of course, known to all, and taken for granted. No doubt other improvements, as suggested in my other letter, will follow very shortly. It is hard lines that the complaints of a whole community of soldiers have to be given such publicity, but when these things complained of, are countenanced by those in charge, as is proved by my statement re. cigarettes, one is not inclined to make a formal complaint, for even if he proved correct, it would not, to say the least, tend to make him popular among these same people, who, in reality, should be among the first to look after him, for here we may almost be termed waifs and strays, and it is up to the people in charge to look after our interests as well as they would a unit of their own, not with that spirit which plainly says, "Oh, he will shake down somewhere." Again thanking you for your valuable assistance.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE OF THE OLD 'UNS."

THE GOAN COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The paragraph, "The Goan Community," hits off so admirably well that it seems that the paragraphist knows well the people against whom he directs the shafts. But the Goanese have some fire in their belly and public spirit, witness the big meetings they get up at times, their national church at Burrows Lane, their public hall, their high school. They are mere colonists though. Turn to the sister community, the East Indians. Nothing but barren ground! Sahara! Only two cases; the late Thomas Baptista, the founder of a school in Bassein, and Joseph Baptista, the only pride of the community, widely known outside the circle of his community and loved and reverenced for his patriotism and civic work and worth. There may be "ganpatis" and "nundiboils" all for themselves, all for honours and preferments. Mention to me persons for work and worth for the city, the community, for benevolence, who have given wealth or talent for the general good. All a show to catch the public eye and secure honours and preferments: these are their Alphas and Omegas!—Yours, etc.,

UT SUPRA.

Marole, July 29.

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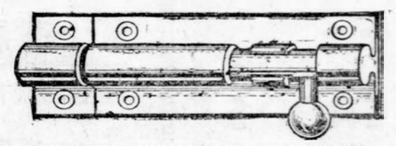

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SMALL CAUSES JUDGE FINED.

FOR CONTRAVENING PETROL REGULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 29.

Mr. C. E. Odgers, Chief Judge of Court of Small Causes, Madras, was fined rupee one, to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for storing petrol without license.

MUNITIONS BOARD NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY IRON MERCHANTS' PROTEST

The following message has been sent by the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association to the President, Munitions Board, Simla:—"The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association begs to protest strongly but respectfully against Government of India's Notification No. G/678 dated the 24th June as unduly interfering with legitimate business and causing harassment. Great dissatisfaction prevails amongst iron merchants seeking interview with Bombay Controller to explain their hardships."

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

In view of the ensuing Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress, it is thought desirable that the National Volunteer Corps should enroll some additional Volunteers. Those desirous of having their names enrolled should without delay apply to the Secretary. Applications will be received until the 12th August. A part of the expenditure for the uniform will be borne by the corps. For other particulars applicants should write to the Secretary and see him personally in the office.

G. I. P. R. GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these severe days of distress, with famine rates prevailing almost everywhere one naturally looks eagerly for relief from those who are in a position to afford it. But it can better be imagined than described how heart-rending it is when such appeals are invariably given the reply that the subject thereunto is under consideration. Granted that everything has to be dealt on its own merits, may I inquire whether such a long time as nearly 30 years is required for considering such a simple matter as the grant of free quarters to the Carriage and Waggon subordinate staff, when this staff comes under the category of Station Staff? The nature of our work is such that we must be near the station premises at all parts of the day and night whether on duty or not. This entails upon us the necessity of taking up quarters near the station, and I need hardly say that such quarters are always rented at double and treble the rates charged for quarters at some distance from the station. Where quarters are provided the rent charged by the railway is considerably high considering our limited earnings. Thus whether quarters are provided or not we are hampered by this high rent question and it can only be solved by our sympathetic Superintendent granting us free quarters where quarters are available and housing allowance where there are none.—Yours, etc.,

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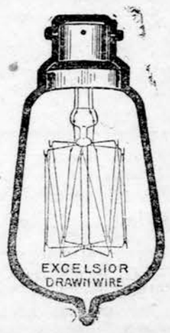

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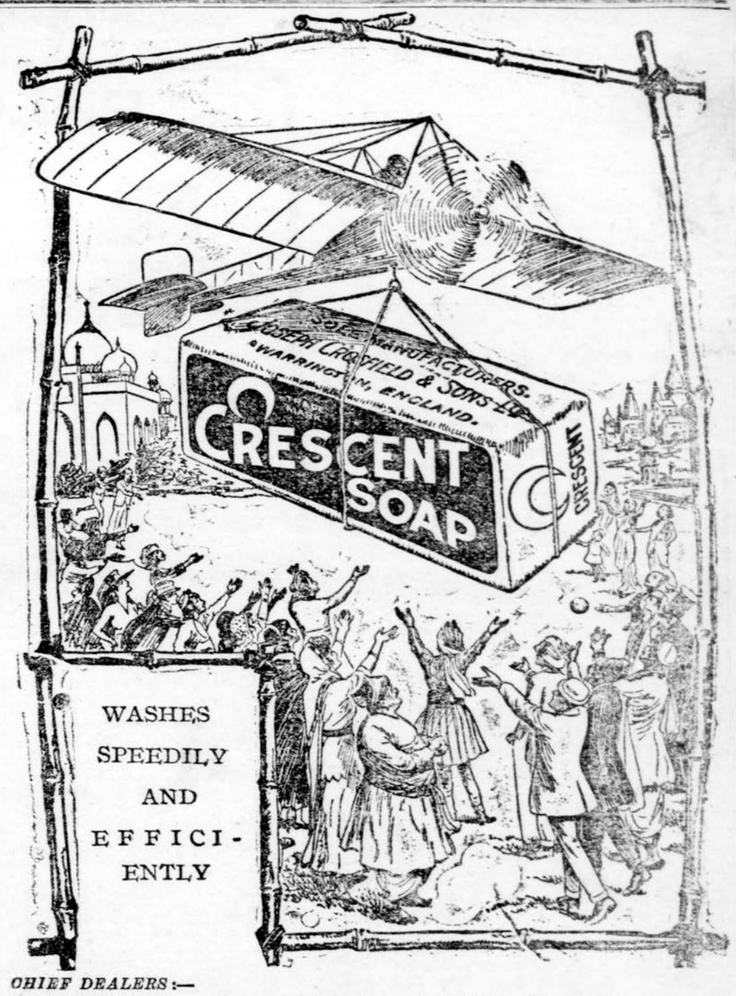

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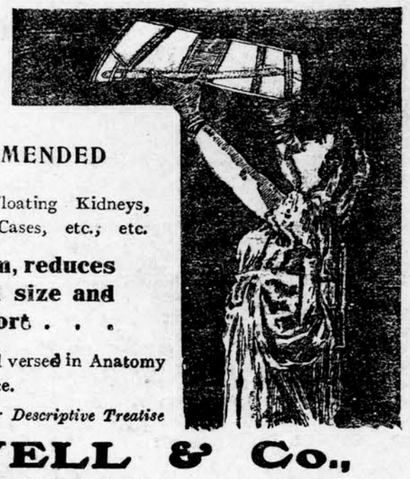

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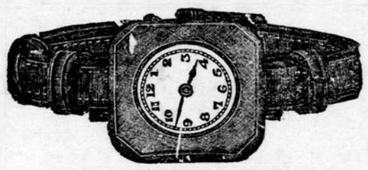

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